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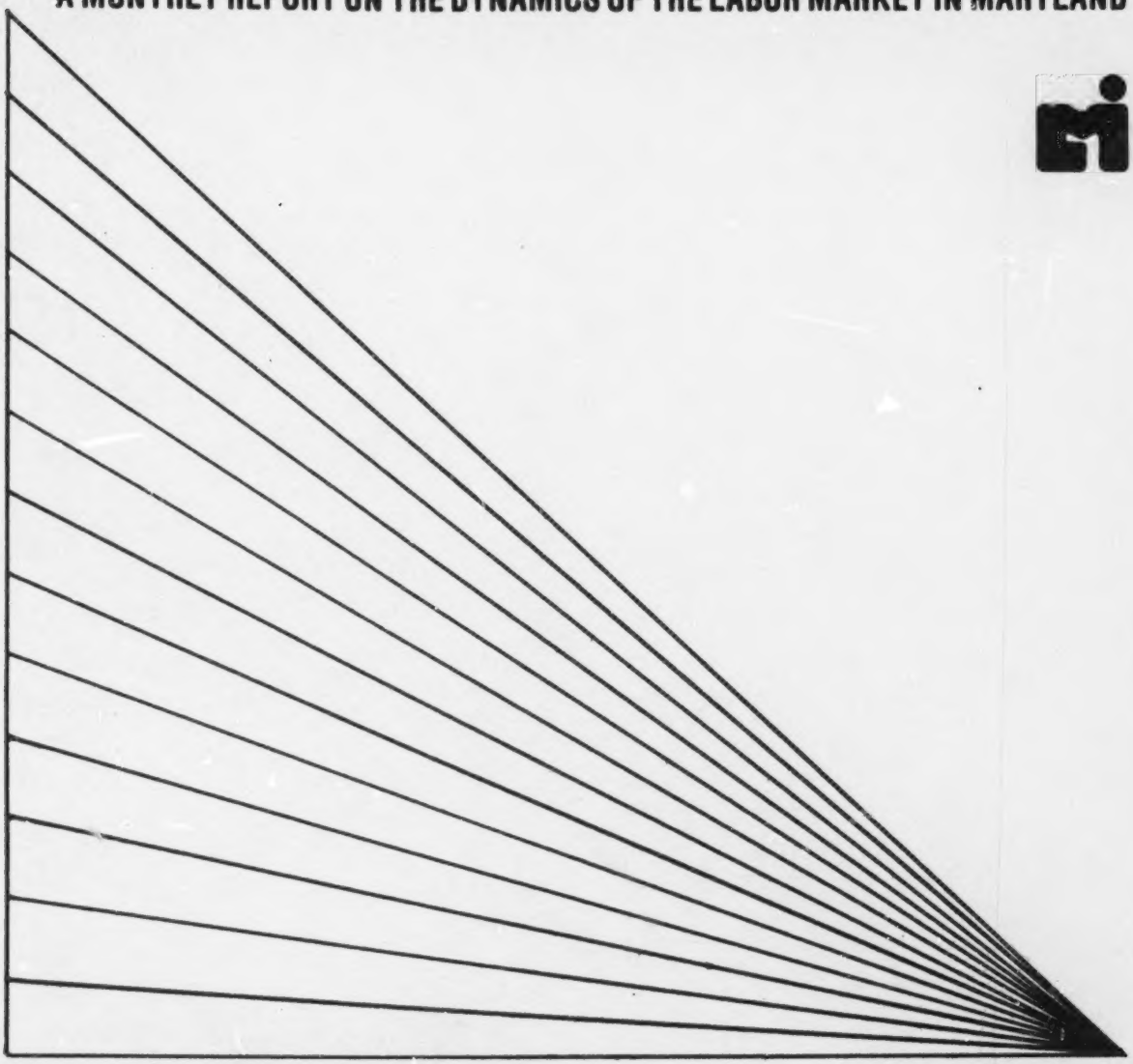
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

MARCH, 1983

Ruth Massinga
Secretary

Department of Human Resources

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

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MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

MARCH, 1983

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Maryland's labor force exhibited normal seasonal improvement during March, maintaining its recent level of recovery from the nationwide recession but proceeding no further. Its unemployment dropped from 8.9 percent of the February civilian labor force to 8.3 percent of the March labor force. This approximated last March's seasonal decline in unemployment. For the 3rd consecutive month, the unemployment rate and volume were lower than the corresponding month a year ago, falling below last March's unemployment rate of 8.7 percent by 0.4 percentage points and its unemployment volume by an estimated 12,176 persons. This also marks the 4th consecutive month that the labor force has declined from a year ago, receding from last March's level by 34,251 persons. Two-thirds of that decline was in employment. The decrease in employment from last March marks the 18th consecutive month of lower employment than a year ago. In fact, you have to go back to March, 1978 for a higher March employment than that experienced this March. The March, 1983 unemployment rate is higher than for any other March on record, with the exception of March, 1982. So far, the recovery is at a lower level of employment and higher level of unemployment than has been normal for Maryland.

During March of this year, the labor force began its spring expansion, with the addition of an estimated 21,474 persons from February. Employment grew by 32,242 persons while unemployment receded by 10,768. Comparing favorably with monthly trends last March, the labor force and employment increased this March by greater amounts and unemployment declined to a greater extent. March, 1983 marks the 14th consecutive month of a lower unemployment rate in Maryland than nationally. For March, the U.S. rate came to 10.8 percent, down from 11.3 percent in February. Both areas have experienced decreased unemployment over the past two months. While Maryland's rate has been lower than its level a year ago, the U.S. rate still exceeds last year's levels, with a significantly lower rate of 9.5 percent for last March.

Claims filed for Unemployment Insurance dropped in Maryland during March, as seasonal hiring began in construction, wholesale trade, eating/drinking places, hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, and agriculture. Other positive trends included recalls in ship building and repair, trucking, and water transportation services; hiring in business services; the conclusion of spring semester hiring at colleges and universities; and more employment in local government. Jobs at general merchandise stores continued to recede after the Christmas season, reaching levels below last year's. Employment is persistently lower than a year ago in the manufacturing industries of primary metals, nonelectrical machinery, stone/clay/glass products, and transportation equipment as well as in the nonmanufacturing categories of construction, trade, and local government. The greatest strength has been in services employment.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT (Continued)

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area's unemployment rate subsided from 10.1 percent in February to 9.4 percent in March. Labor force totals expanded as the increase in employment of an estimated 15,309 persons exceeded the decline in unemployment of 6,559. Baltimore City's unemployment rate fell from 11.5 percent to 10.7 percent. All five of the area's counties also showed decreased unemployment. The Baltimore area's unemployment decreased as seasonal hiring began in construction and eating/drinking places, spring hiring concluded at colleges and universities, and hiring was noted in ship building and repair, local government, business services, trucking, and water transportation services.

In Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, the unemployment rate declined from 5.0 percent in February to 4.7 percent in March. Employment rose by an estimated 10,706 persons and unemployment was diminished by 2,072. Unemployment rates fell in all three of the area's counties. Hiring was noted in construction, apparel/accessory stores, eating/drinking places, hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, agriculture, public colleges and universities, and local government.

As unemployment dropped in its four member counties, Western Maryland's unemployment rate decreased from 14.8 percent in February to 14.1 percent in March. The seasonally rising employment and falling unemployment caused Garrett County's rate, in particular, to decline from 25.2 percent to 24.1 percent. Besides scattered instances of recalls, hiring was noted at eating/drinking places. All 11 counties on the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland showed lower unemployment rates in March than February, except for a minor rise of 0.2 percentage points in Cecil County's rate which is heavily influenced by Delaware's automobile industry. Rates dropped by at least one percentage point in Calvert, Caroline, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Talbot, and Worcester counties. Some hiring was observed in the area's seasonal manufacturing, construction, trade, and service industries. For March, the state's lowest unemployment rate of 3.7 percent was recorded in Montgomery County and the highest of 25.1 percent in Somerset County.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Spring hiring began in March at a more rapid pace than that experienced last March. Nonagricultural payroll employment increased from February by 17,500 jobs, compared with a lesser gain of 11,800 jobs last March. The post-Christmas loss of 57,300 jobs between during January and February this year was also less extensive than the drop by 66,400 jobs during that period in 1982. For the 18th consecutive month, employment was lower than for the corresponding

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Continued)

month a year ago, being lower than in March, 1982 by 15,400 jobs. Even though the over-the-year gap has been narrowing, the March employment falls below its levels in 1979, 1980, and 1981.

After declining by 6,700 jobs between September, 1982 and January, 1983, manufacturing employment held steady in February then increased by 1,900 during March. Last March, a monthly decrease of 1,300 jobs was observed in manufacturing, concentrated in the steel industry. For the 18th consecutive month, manufacturing employment is lower than a year ago, falling below the level last March by 13,300 jobs. The gain in employment between this February and March was concentrated in the transportation equipment industry, which added 1,000 jobs, 700 of them in ship/boat building/repair. Printing/publishing and the chemicals industries each added an estimated 300 jobs, 200 were added in meat processing and in steel, while 200 were lost in men's/boys' suits/coats. Since last March, jobs have decreased by at least 1,000 in primary metals (-5,100), nonelectrical machinery (-2,800), stone/clay/glass products (-1,300), and transportation equipment (-1,100). Over-the-year gains are now being seen in electric/electronic equipment (+600), printing/publishing (+600), furniture/fixtures (+300), and lumber/wood products (+200).

Among the nonmanufacturing industries, only federal government decreased in employment between February and March (-300). Nonmanufacturing registered a net increase of 15,600 jobs during March, surpassing the gain of 13,100 last March. Even though employment is lower than its level a year ago for the 18th consecutive month, it is steadily approaching its levels in 1982, now being lower than in March, 1982 by only 2,100 jobs. An estimated 5,800 jobs were added in services this March, due to more business in business services, continued seasonal hiring at private colleges and universities, and the beginning of spring hiring in amusement/recreation services, hotels/lodging places, and agriculture services. Last March, personal services declined and hiring ended sooner in education, so that spring hiring boosted services by a lesser 3,900 jobs. The trade industry added 3,000 jobs this March, with spring hiring beginning at eating/drinking places, wholesale trade, and other categories. General merchandise stores did reduce their employment by another 500 jobs, following losses of 8,800 during January and February. Last March, a greater 4,300 jobs were added in trade. Still, the seasonal drop in trade by 28,000 jobs during this January and February was less extensive than the decline by 30,400 during that period in 1982. Local government added 2,500 jobs this March, with hiring by boards of education, community colleges, and city and county governments. As seasonal hiring continued at public colleges and universities, 700 jobs were added in state government. Spring hiring began in construction. The addition of 1,900 jobs was

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Continued)

less substantial than the gain of 3,900 last March. However, seasonal losses of 13,900 jobs between November, 1982 and February, 1983 was less excessive than the loss of 17,600 during that period a year ago. More business in trucking and water transportation services during March boosted transportation employment by 1,400 jobs, following declines by 2,800 jobs in January and February caused by less business, winter weather, and the independent truckers' strike. Scattered hiring expanded employment in finance/insurance/real estate by 600 jobs during March. Employment in March was below its level a year ago for the 21th consecutive month in construction (-4,400 from March, 1982), for the 27th consecutive month in local government (-5,200), and for the 15th consecutive month in retail trade (-1,600). In services, employment exceeds last March's level by 9,900 jobs and in finance/insurance/real estate by 1,100 jobs.

Employment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area increased by an estimated 9,600 jobs between February and March, with 1,000 of that gain in manufacturing and 8,600 in nonmanufacturing. As statewide, the only notable change in manufacturing was the hiring in ship/boat building/repair, by 600 jobs in the area. Hiring in nonmanufacturing also followed trends seen statewide, with construction adding 700 jobs, transportation 1,200, trade 1,600, finance/insurance/real estate 600, services 3,500, and local government 1,000.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

In February, average workweeks of production workers in manufacturing industries were greatly contracted by a blizzard on the Friday of the survey week. Average workweeks returned to normal in March, increasing by 3.6 hours from February to 39.7. This caused average weekly earnings to climb by $24.10 from February, reaching $353.33 in March. Shiftwork differentials, lower incentive pay, and recalls of lower paid workers did reduce average hourly earnings by 22 cents to $8.90. The increased workweek was universal among the manufacturing industry categories. The increases exceeded five hours in lumber/wood products, furniture/fixtures, stone/clay/glass products, transportation equipment, and apparel /textiles. Wage rate increases, more overtime work, and layoffs of lower paid workers increased the average hourly earnings in lumber/wood products, fabricated metals, electrical/electronic equipment, and leather. Most other manufacturing categories experienced lower average hourly earnings during March, resulting from recalls of lower paid workers, less business, less overtime, and lower incentive pay. In primary metals,

HOURS AND EARNINGS (Continued)

the average hourly earnings fell by a whopping $1.16. For the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the average weekly earnings rose by $23.99 during March to $375.25, average weekly hours lengthened by 3.1 hours to 39.5, and average hourly earnings decreased by 15 cents to $9.50. Since March, 1982, average weekly earnings have increased by 4.7 percent statewide and by 4.1 percent in the Baltimore area.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed during March, 1983 for the regular UI program declined 10.5 percent as fewer claims were filed by workers in the seasonal industries of construction and recreation services. Continued claims were up 14.3 percent, weeks compensated increased 18.9 percent, and amount of payments rose 17.6 percent. The average weekly check amount declined to $118.09.

Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program were up 38.5 percent and continued claims rose 88.7 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program increased 1.9 percent and continued claims were up 51.6 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims declined 1.8 percent, continued claims were up 15.6 percent, weeks compensated increased 21.2 percent, and the amount of payments rose 19.3 percent. The average weekly check amount declined to $120.46.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

The Maryland Employment Service has seen a 30 percent decline in active applicants when comparing March, 1983 to March, 1982. This can be primarily attributed to four factors. First, unemployment claims have declined; second, the unemployment rate and numbers have declined; third, the discouraged workers apparently have not begun returning to the job-seeking environment as expected; and fourth, the Employment Service registration policy. The composition of the active applicants has seen some significant changes. The percentage of youth (under 22) has declined from 16 percent of total active applicants in March, 1982 to 10 percent of total active applicants in March, 1983. At the same time, both the 22-39 and 40-54 age groups have grown. This may be because of the increased emphasis on dislocated workers and the decline in summer jobs programs. In March, 1982, males were 52 percent of total active applicants. In March, 1983, males were 47 percent of total active applicants. There has, also, been an evening out of blacks and whites at 49 percent each in March, 1983. This

indicates a decline of whites as a percent of total active applicants. This shift can be attributed to the Employment Service registration policy. While there has only been an increase of 3 percent in active welfare applicants, they represent a significantly higher percentage of total active applicants because of the decline in total applicants.

The most significant change in the distribution of active applicants by occupation is the increase in the percentage of entry-level active applicants. This is primarily because of the decline in total applicants rather than a shift in population. There are no other significant shifts in the distribution of active applicants or orders. The majority of active applicants and orders remain in the clerical and service occupations.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Inflation continued at an extremely slow rate during March, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The U.S. consumer price index for all items inched up to 293.4 for March, rising by 0.1 percent from February and by 3.6 percent from last March. The index for food and beverages, at 283.2, was higher by 0.6 percent than in February and by 2.8 percent than a year ago. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the index for all items increased to 292.8, up by 0.5 percent since January and 3.9 percent since last March. Rising by 1.4 percent over the past 2 months and by 3.1 percent over the past 12 months, the area's index for food and beverages came to 278.9.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence, revised data for 1982 and annual averages for the counties and areas.

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings and Hours Worked by Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industry Groups, revised data for 1982 and annual averages for the state and Baltimore Metropolitan Area.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

MARCH 1983

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	MARCH	FEBRUARY**	MARCH	FEBRUARY**	MARCH	FEBRUARY**	MARCH	FEBRUARY	MARCH '82
MARYLAND	2,106,589	2,085,115	1,932,227	1,899,985	174,362	185,130	8.3	8.9	8.7
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,037,940	1,029,190	940,697	925,388	97,243	103,802	9.4	10.1	10.1
BALTIMORE CITY	381,053	378,246	340,436	334,896	40,617	43,350	10.7	11.5	11.6
ANNE ARUNDEL	172,389	171,006	160,434	157,823	11,955	13,183	6.9	7.7	8.0
BALTIMORE*	314,092	311,349	283,684	279,067	30,408	32,282	9.7	10.4	10.0
CARROLL	46,350	45,871	41,694	41,015	4,656	4,856	10.0	10.6	10.7
HARFORD	69,961	69,249	63,143	62,116	6,818	7,133	9.7	10.3	9.5
HOWARD	54,096	53,466	51,306	50,471	2,790	2,995	5.2	5.6	6.3
D. C. AREA	758,547	749,913	722,944	712,238	35,603	37,675	4.7	5.0	5.0
CHARLES	42,242	41,799	39,939	39,348	2,303	2,451	5.5	5.9	6.0
MONTGOMERY*	330,268	326,026	317,891	313,184	12,377	12,842	3.7	3.9	3.9
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	386,037	382,091	365,113	359,707	20,924	22,384	5.4	5.9	5.8
WESTERN MARYLAND	145,416	144,012	124,890	122,650	20,526	21,362	14.1	14.8	13.7
ALLEGANY	34,626	34,494	29,691	29,238	4,935	5,256	14.3	15.2	14.3
FREDERICK*	44,922	44,372	40,320	39,489	4,602	4,883	10.2	11.0	12.2
GARRETT	12,629	12,447	9,588	9,310	3,041	3,137	24.1	25.2	18.1
WASHINGTON	53,239	52,699	45,291	44,613	7,948	8,086	14.9	15.3	13.6
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	10,941	10,921	9,295	8,977	1,646	1,944	15.0	17.8	16.6
ST. MARY'S	17,762	17,447	16,075	15,681	1,687	1,766	9.5	10.1	10.2
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	7,885	7,739	6,696	6,471	1,189	1,268	15.1	16.4	15.0
CECIL	29,893	29,261	26,415	25,921	3,478	3,340	11.6	11.4	9.6
DORCHESTER	15,344	15,137	12,950	12,706	2,394	2,431	15.6	16.1	13.9
KENT	7,675	7,450	6,650	6,405	1,025	1,045	13.4	14.0	13.0
QUEEN ANNE'S	9,110	8,908	8,115	7,831	995	1,077	10.9	12.1	11.1
SOMERSET	7,162	7,074	5,367	5,195	1,795	1,879	25.1	26.6	25.5
TALBOT	15,131	14,896	14,265	13,875	866	1,021	5.7	6.9	6.2
WICOMICO	29,076	28,703	25,791	25,276	3,285	3,427	11.3	11.9	11.7
WORCESTER	14,708	14,462	12,077	11,369	2,631	3,093	17.9	21.4	19.5
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	100,494	99,640	84,570	83,161	15,924	16,479	15.8	16.5	14.4
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	723,848	717,841	657,013	646,321	66,835	71,520	9.2	10.0	10.1
BALANCE OF STATE*	206,929	203,797	183,635	179,055	23,294	24,742	11.3	12.1	11.3
UNITED STATES[2]	109,873,000	109,647,000	97,994,000	97,265,000	11,879,000	12,382,000	10.8	11.3	9.5

[1]All data are not seasonally adjusted.
[2]Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas
**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

MARCH 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	March 1983	February 1983	March 1982	March 1983	February 1983	March 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1640.7	1623.2	1656.1	912.1	902.5	923.0
Manufacturing	204.0	202.1	217.3	134.7	133.7	145.1
Durable Goods	109.6	108.4	120.6	78.6	77.8	86.7
Lumber and wood products	3.0	2.9	2.8	1.2	1.2	1.0
Furniture and fixtures	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.1
Household furniture	1.2	1.2	1.2	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	6.7	6.7	8.0	4.2	4.3	5.8
Primary metal industries	21.0	20.8	26.1	19.5	19.3	23.6
Blast furnace and basic steel products	13.9	13.7	17.9	13.9	13.7	16.9
Fabricated metal products	8.2	8.3	8.9	6.0	6.0	6.4
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.3	4.3	4.7	3.1	3.0	3.2
Machinery, except electrical	15.3	15.2	18.1	10.0	10.0	11.7
Special industry machinery	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4
General industrial machinery	1.6	1.6	2.0	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	34.1	34.2	33.5	24.5	24.4	23.8
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.2	3.3	3.6	*	*	*
Communication equipment	24.3	24.3	23.0	18.2	18.2	17.2
Electronic components and accessories	1.9	1.9	2.1	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.6	12.6	14.7	8.3	7.7	9.4
Ship and boat building and repair	3.0	2.3	3.9	2.5	1.9	3.7
Instruments and related products	2.6	2.6	3.1	1.3	1.3	1.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	2.0	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.5
Nondurable Goods	94.4	93.7	96.7	56.1	55.9	58.4
Food and kindred products	23.8	23.6	23.9	11.6	11.5	12.4
Meat products	6.7	6.5	6.4	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.7	2.7	2.3	*	*	*
Bakery products	2.6	2.6	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Beverages	4.1	4.1	4.5	2.6	2.6	2.9
Textile mill products	1.0	1.1	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.3	13.5	14.2	8.0	8.2	8.8
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.0	3.2	3.5
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.4	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.6	2.6	2.7	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.0	8.9	9.2	6.6	6.5	6.8
Printing and publishing	23.9	23.6	23.3	13.2	13.0	12.9
Newspapers	5.9	5.9	5.9	*	*	*
Books	2.7	2.7	2.8	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.2	11.9	13.0	9.7	9.7	10.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8
Petroleum and coal products	0.6	0.6	0.8	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.1	9.1	9.5	5.7	5.7	5.8
Misc. plastic products	4.5	4.5	4.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Leather and leather products	1.5	1.4	1.7	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
MARCH 1983
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	March 1983	February 1983	March 1982	March 1983	February 1983	March 1982
Nonmanufacturing	1436.7	1421.1	1438.8	777.4	768.8	777.9
Construction	79.3	77.4	83.7	37.0	36.3	40.4
Transportation and public utilities	83.9	82.5	86.8	55.5	54.3	59.2
Railroad transportation	7.2	7.2	8.5	5.2	5.2	6.1
Transportation, except railroads	37.7	36.3	38.2	22.9	21.7	25.0
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	39.0	39.0	40.1	27.4	27.4	28.1
Communication, except U.S. postal service	25.2	25.2	26.2	18.1	18.1	18.9
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.8	13.8	13.9	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	395.6	392.6	396.1	215.1	213.5	212.4
Wholesale trade	92.8	91.9	91.7	56.5	56.3	56.6
Retail trade	302.8	300.7	304.4	158.6	157.2	155.8
General merchandise stores	39.5	40.0	42.2	20.2	20.2	20.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	94.7	94.1	93.6	58.0	57.4	58.3
Banking	23.9	23.7	24.1	14.1	14.1	14.3
Credit agencies except banks	13.0	12.7	12.1	8.6	8.4	8.2
Insurance carriers	20.1	20.3	20.4	15.6	15.5	15.6
Services and mining	390.1	384.3	380.2	207.8	204.3	201.3
Private hospitals	56.9	56.9	55.7	38.6	38.6	37.8
Educational services	27.3	26.5	25.8	19.5	18.8	18.5
Engineering and architectural services	20.4	20.2	20.2	6.7	6.7	6.6
Total government	393.1	390.2	398.4	204.0	203.0	206.3
Total federal government	128.2	128.5	128.5	53.2	53.3	53.2
Total state and local government	264.9	261.7	269.9	150.8	149.7	153.1
Total state government	85.7	85.0	85.5	57.4	57.3	57.2
Total local government	179.2	176.7	184.4	93.4	92.4	95.9

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982.

[2]Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

MARCH 1983

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	March 1983	February 1983	March 1982	March 1983	February 1983	March 1982	March 1983	February 1983	March 1982
Manufacturing	$353.33	$329.23	$337.59	39.7	36.1	39.3	$ 8.90	$ 9.12	$ 8.59
DURABLE GOODS	397.54	372.32	382.40	40.4	36.9	40.0	9.84	10.09	9.56
Lumber and wood products	256.97	214.47	225.63	38.7	33.2	35.2	6.64	6.46	6.41
Furniture and fixtures	261.35	210.56	247.52	40.9	32.9	41.6	6.39	6.40	5.95
Stone, clay and glass products	382.93	338.37	359.48	42.5	36.9	40.3	9.01	9.17	8.92
Primary metal industries	510.34	532.72	498.23	40.6	38.8	39.2	12.57	13.73	12.71
Fabricated metal products	365.02	322.71	356.93	40.2	36.3	41.6	9.08	8.89	8.53
Machinery except electrical	380.43	344.04	352.54	40.3	36.6	39.7	9.44	9.40	8.88
Electric and electronic equipment	339.82	313.29	322.40	40.6	38.3	41.6	8.37	8.18	7.75
Transportation equipment	463.91	399.98	435.01	40.2	34.6	39.8	11.54	11.56	10.93
Instruments and related products	299.87	273.97	271.55	38.2	34.9	38.3	7.85	7.85	7.09
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	247.46	235.98	221.63	37.1	34.4	37.5	6.67	6.86	5.91
NONDURABLE GOODS	306.92	284.42	289.89	38.9	35.2	38.6	7.89	8.08	7.51
Food and kindred products	276.32	255.39	261.80	37.8	34.7	37.4	7.31	7.36	7.00
Apparel and other textile products	206.92	176.32	197.47	35.8	30.4	35.2	5.78	5.80	5.61
Paper and allied products	313.91	286.20	303.58	40.4	36.0	41.7	7.77	7.95	7.28
Printing and publishing	367.26	346.74	340.48	38.7	35.6	38.0	9.49	9.74	8.96
Chemicals and allied products	426.69	435.30	382.22	43.1	41.3	41.5	9.90	10.54	9.21
Rubber and misc. plastic products	304.30	268.98	296.02	41.8	37.1	41.0	7.28	7.25	7.22
Leather and leather products	171.72	149.94	192.88	35.7	31.5	40.1	4.81	4.76	4.81

Covers an estimated 135,400 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	March 1983	February 1983	March 1982	March 1983	February 1983	March 1982	March 1983	February 1983	March 1982
MANUFACTURING	$375.25	$351.26	$360.59	39.5	36.4	40.2	$ 9.50	$ 9.65	$ 8.97
DURABLE GOODS	417.58	394.42	404.40	40.7	37.0	40.4	10.26	10.66	10.01
Stone, clay and glass products	409.20	361.76	386.48	44.0	38.0	42.1	9.30	9.52	9.18
Primary metal industries	510.43	529.03	499.80	40.9	38.7	39.2	12.48	13.67	12.75
Fabricated metal products	390.43	339.82	361.09	42.3	37.8	41.6	9.23	8.99	8.68
Machinery except electrical	356.18	315.62	326.02	40.8	36.7	40.2	8.73	8.60	8.11
Electric and electronic equipment	355.29	341.76	353.58	40.1	38.1	42.6	8.86	8.97	8.30
Transportation equipment	466.04	408.21	446.60	38.2	33.0	38.6	12.20	12.37	11.57
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	222.63	209.79	203.11	36.2	33.3	36.4	6.15	6.30	5.58
NONDURABLE GOODS	320.72	296.67	298.85	38.0	35.7	39.9	8.44	8.31	7.49
Food and kindred products	342.68	322.03	314.42	39.8	37.1	39.7	8.61	8.68	7.92
Apparel and other textile products	200.08	175.07	208.15	32.8	28.7	35.4	6.10	6.10	5.88
Paper and allied products	273.78	230.14	271.56	40.5	34.4	42.9	6.76	6.69	6.33
Printing and publishing	347.38	329.09	323.14	38.9	35.5	37.4	8.93	9.27	8.64
Chemicals and allied products	484.10	488.05	443.33	44.7	43.0	43.0	10.83	11.35	10.31
Rubber and misc. plastic products	268.18	226.30	250.97	42.1	36.5	42.9	6.37	6.20	5.85

Covers an estimated 86,300 production workers.

[1]Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

MARCH, 1983

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	March 1983	February 1983	March 1982	March 1983	February 1983	March 1982
Total Initial Claims	24,244	27,090	30,927	13,515	13,757	19,821
Total Continued Claims	300,629	262,975	318,819	179,645	155,454	187,673
Total Weeks Compensated	282,226	237,340	294,932	163,492	134,870	176,598
Total Amount of Payments	$33,326,962	$28,331,895	$33,067,465	$19,693,565	$16,504,967	$20,432,048
Average Weekly Payment	$118.09	$119.37	$111.56	$120.46	$122.38	$114.82

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	March 1983	February 1983	March 1982
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	313	226	314
Total continued claims	3,425	1,815	4,364
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	320	314	228
Total Continued claims	2,761	1,821	1,427

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ACTIVE APPLICANTS, ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION
MARYLAND

	MARCH, 1983 NUMBER	%	DECEMBER, 1982 NUMBER	MARCH, 1982 NUMBER	%	% CHANGE 1982-1983
ACTIVE APPLICANT FILE						
TOTAL INCLUDES ALL APPLICANTS	64953	100	56031	92882	100	-30
AGE						
21 AND UNDER	6549	10	6253	14687	16	-55
22-39	42183	65	36813	57461	62	-27
40-54	12288	19	10066	15696	17	-22
55 AND OVER	3933	6	2899	5038	5	-22
SEX						
MALE	30578	47	25189	48490	52	-37
FEMALE	34361	53	30831	44392	48	-23
ETHNIC						
WHITE *	31624	49	26450	48659	52	-35
BLACK *	31994	49	28411	42724	46	-25
HISPANIC	449	1	418	565	1	-21
OTHER	789	1	654	934	1	-16
ELIGIBLE CLAIMANT	34038	52	26943	59178	64	-42
VETERAN	10167	16	8466	13842	15	-27
HANDICAPPED	2415	4	2217	4276	5	-44
WELFARE	27080	42	25718	26182	28	3
* NOT HISPANIC						
ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION						
TOTAL INCLUDES ALL APPLICANTS WITH DOT's	63045	100	54514	88310	100	-29
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL	5493	9	4520	9248	10	-41
CLERICAL	10645	17	9424	15136	17	-30
SALES	1987	3	1668	3369	4	-41
SERVICE	10962	17	10227	15448	17	-29
FARM, FISHERY, FORESTRY	545	1	453	1234	1	-56
PROCESSING	2295	4	1918	2407	3	-5
MACHINE TRADES	3719	6	2949	4340	5	-14
BENCHWORK	2375	4	2027	3152	4	-25
STRUCTURAL WORK	9235	15	7288	13885	16	-33
MISCELLANEOUS	6509	10	5375	9660	11	-33
X-ENTRY	8732	14	8138	9833	11	-11
NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS RECEIVED BY OCCUPATION						
TOTAL	16971	100	7947	15357	100	11
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL	991	7	511	1061	7	-7
CLERICAL	3492	20	1366	3153	21	11
SALES	1418	7	553	1258	8	13
SERVICE	5014	28	1813	4111	27	22
FARM, FISHERY, FORESTRY	170	2	51	302	2	-44
PROCESSING	834	3	382	392	3	113
MACHINE TRADES	649	5	335	760	5	-15
BENCHWORK	866	5	416	760	5	14
STRUCTURAL WORK	1947	13	930	1877	12	4
MISCELLANEOUS	1589	10	769	1668	11	-5
X-ENTRY	----	---	----	----	---	---

NOTE: PERCENTS DO NOT ADD TO 100% BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.
PERCENTAGES ARE OF ALL APPLICANTS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)
MARCH, 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	March 1983	February 1983	March 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	520.8	515.5	519.1
Manufacturing*	24.8	24.6	23.4
Printing and publishing	7.0	6.9	6.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.1	1.1	1.1
Electric and electronic equipment	7.3	7.4	6.9
Nonmanufacturing	496.0	490.9	495.7
Construction	31.2	30.2	32.1
Transportation and public utilities*	14.9	14.9	14.2
Trucking and warehousing	6.3	6.3	5.7
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.3	6.3	6.5
Wholesale and retail trade*	130.1	129.3	130.8
General merchandise stores	15.2	15.7	16.5
Finance, insurance and real estate*	28.4	28.2	28.0
Banking	6.4	6.4	6.4
Credit agencies except banks	3.5	3.5	3.5
Services and mining	142.0	140.3	138.9
Total government	149.4	148.0	151.7
Total federal government	70.7	70.9	70.6
Total state and local government	78.7	77.1	81.1

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALANCE OF STATE[2]
MARCH 1983

Major Industry Grouping	MARCH 1983	FEBRUARY 1983	MARCH 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	105.0	103.2	105.9
Manufacturing	22.0	21.7	22.7
Food & kindred products*	8.7	8.6	8.0
Meat products	4.7	4.7	4.5
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.0	1.9	1.5
Apparel & other textile products	2.1	2.2	2.4
Lumber & wood products	1.0	0.9	0.9
Printing & publishing	1.8	1.3	1.8
Fabricated metal products	1.0	1.0	0.9
Other manufacturing	7.4	7.2	8.7
Nonmanufacturing	83.0	81.5	83.2
Construction	5.6	5.4	5.8
Transportation & public utilities*	6.4	6.4	6.7
Communication & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	25.0	24.4	25.0
General merchandise stores	2.1	2.1	2.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.6	3.6	3.7
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.6
Services & mining*	19.4	18.9	19.1
Health services	7.8	7.8	7.7
Total government	23.0	22.8	22.9
Total federal government	4.5	4.5	4.5
Total state & local government	18.5	18.3	18.4

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	MARCH 1983	FEBRUARY 1983	MARCH 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	107.2	106.2	108.4
Manufacturing	23.0	23.1	26.3
Apparel & other textile products	2.8	2.8	2.9
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	2.0
Leather & leather products	1.2	1.2	1.2
Stone, clay & glass products	3.3	3.4	4.4
Other manufacturing	13.8	13.8	15.8
Nonmanufacturing	84.2	83.1	82.1
Construction	5.8	5.7	5.4
Transportation & public utilities	6.5	6.4	6.6
Railroad	1.8	1.8	2.1
Transportation exc. railroads	2.1	2.0	1.8
Communications & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.7
Wholesale & retail trade	24.7	24.2	24.5
Wholesale trade	4.8	4.8	5.0
Retail trade*	19.9	19.4	19.5
General merchandise stores	3.1	3.2	3.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.5	3.4	3.4
Banking	1.8	1.7	1.8
Services & mining*	22.5	22.4	21.9
Health services	8.9	9.0	8.6
Educational services	1.8	1.7	1.7
Total government	21.2	21.0	20.3
Total federal government	3.0	3.0	3.0
Total state & local government	18.2	18.0	17.3

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2]The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3]The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

MARCH 1983

Major Industry Grouping	MARCH 1983	FEBRUARY 1983	MARCH 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	425.3	420.7	433.8
Manufacturing	54.9	54.1	58.9
Durable Goods*	23.4	22.9	27.2
Stone, clay & glass products	2.0	2.0	3.4
Primary metal industries	7.0	7.0	7.6
Fabricated metal products*	2.2	2.2	2.5
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.0	1.0	1.1
Machinery, except electrical	4.0	4.0	4.9
Transportation equipment	4.1	3.5	4.5
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.9	1.1
Nondurable Goods*	31.5	31.2	31.7
Food & kindred products*	7.4	7.3	7.4
Beverages	1.3	1.2	1.3
Apparel & other textile products*	4.4	4.4	4.8
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.5	1.6	1.8
Paper & allied products*	2.4	2.3	2.3
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.5	1.4	1.4
Printing & publishing*	8.5	8.5	8.2
Commercial printing	3.4	3.3	2.9
Chemicals & allied products*	6.2	6.2	6.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	2.0	2.0
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.9	1.8	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	370.4	366.6	374.9
Construction	12.0	12.1	14.5
Transportation & public util.*	35.3	34.8	37.7
Railroad transportation	3.2	3.2	3.8
Transp. except railroad*	12.0	11.6	13.4
Trucking & warehousing	5.2	5.0	5.6
Water transportation	4.0	3.7	5.0
Wholesale & retail trade*	90.4	89.7	92.4
General merchandise stores	5.0	5.1	5.5
Finance, insurance & real estate*	39.0	38.8	38.9
Banking	11.1	11.1	11.3
Credit agencies & other banks	5.7	5.6	5.2
Insurance carriers	10.9	10.8	10.9
Service & mining*	114.2	112.5	109.8
Health services	36.9	36.8	36.1
Educational services	13.7	13.1	12.9
Misc. services	4.6	4.6	4.6
Total government	79.5	78.7	81.6
Total federal government	13.9	13.9	14.2
Total state & local government	65.6	64.8	67.4
Total state government	28.3	28.2	28.1
Total local government	37.3	36.6	39.3

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

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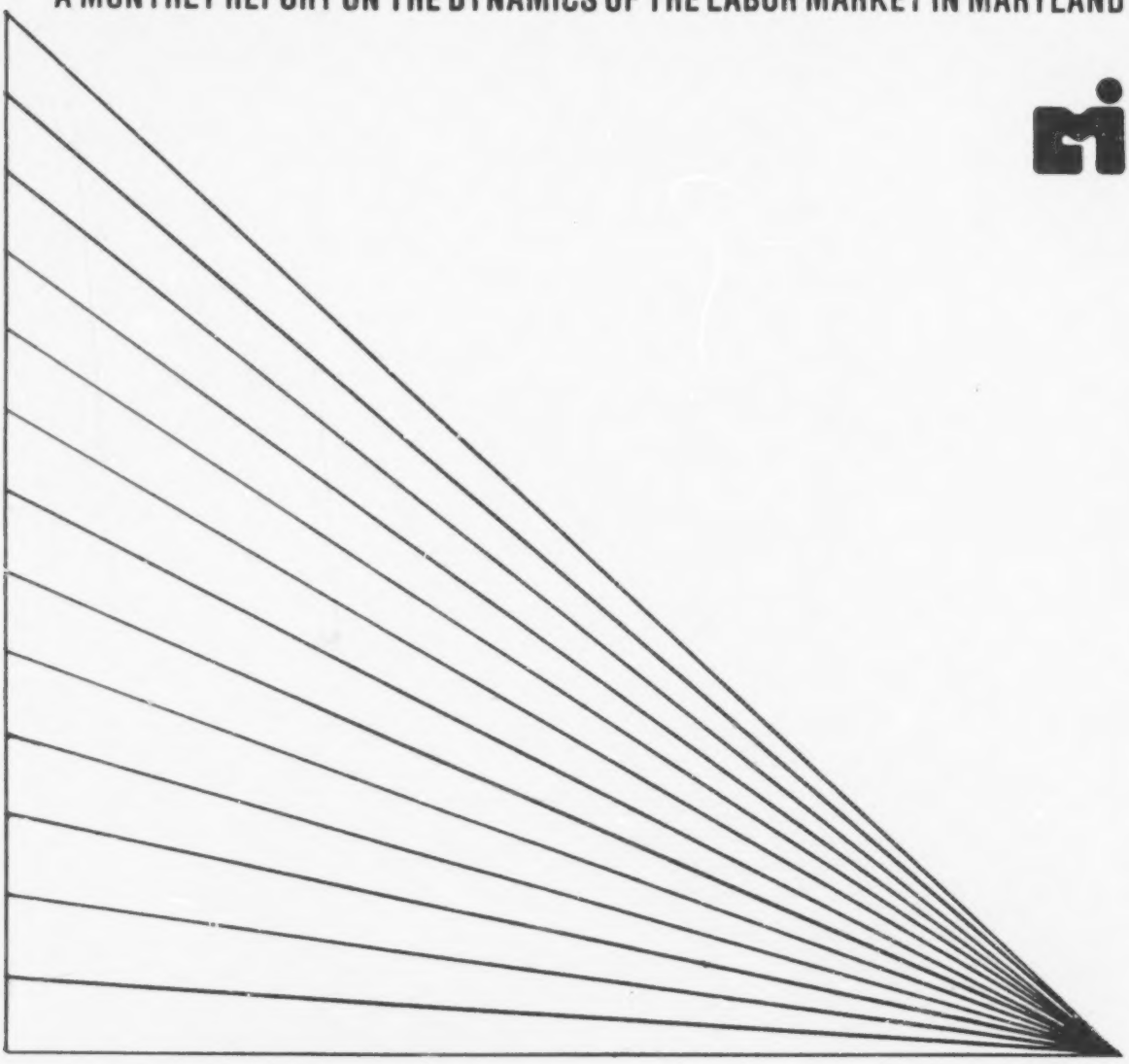
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

APRIL, 1983

RUTH MASSINGA
Secretary

Department of Human Resources

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

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MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

APRIL, 1983

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Maryland's unemployment rate scored an unusually large decrease between March and April, dropping by a full percentage point from 8.2 percent to 7.2 percent. Last year, the rate fell by only 0.5 percentage points. The average decrease for April has been 0.4 percentage points. At no time on record has the rate decreased by so much between March and April. The state's unemployment rate equals its level in April, 1975, during the depths of the mid-1970s recession. So even if the rate is lower than last year, it remains at an abnormally high level. For employment, you have to go back to April, 1978 for a lower level than that registered this April.

Dropping almost as rapidly as Maryland's rate during this April, the nation's unemployment rate fell by 0.8 percentage points from 10.8 percent in March to 10.0 percent. For the 15th consecutive month, Maryland's unemployment rate was less than the nation's, being lower by a sizable 2.8 percentage points during April. In other ways, Maryland is showing a quicker recovery from the recession. For the 4th consecutive month, Maryland's unemployment rate is lower than its level a year ago, and the gap is widening as the state's recovery gathers steam. Last April the state's rate was registering a level higher by a full percentage point. This time last year, the U.S. rate was lower by 0.8 percentage points than currently. Maryland's and the nation's unemployment rates have been steadily declining since this January, Maryland's by 1.8 percentage points and the nation's by 1.4 percentage points.

From March to April, the state's labor force increased by an estimated 14,367 persons, with employment growing by 33,944 persons or 1.8 percent as unemployment decreased by 19,577 persons or 11.4 percent. Last April, the trends were not as extreme. Employment rose by a lesser 24,228 persons and unemployment declined by a lesser 10,596 persons or 5.7 percent. Still, the state is registering a labor force lower by an estimated 35,995 persons than in last April. Part of the cause is the 19th month of lower employment than a year ago, with employment lower than in last April by 12,303 persons. Unemployment stands lower than the previous year for the 4th consecutive month, falling below last April's level by 23,692 persons.

Strong, consistent trends were observed statewide during April. Employment rose as spring hiring got underway, contributing to a reduction in continued claims for Unemployment Insurance. Total unemployment dropped because last month's unemployed were finding jobs. Initial claims for Unemployment Insurance and persons exhausting their benefits were little changed, while unemployed entrants and reentrants to the labor force began their seasonal increase. Hiring was noted in construction, trucking, water transportation services, eating/drinking places, wholesale trade, building materials/garden supplies stores, hotels/lodging places,

amusement/recreational services, agribusiness, personal services, and public education. Trends are more positive this spring than last in manufacturing, construction, transportation, and government. Seasonal hiring is proceeding slower than last year in trade and services. Employment has been lower than its level a year ago for 19 consecutive months in manufacturing, 22 in construction, and 28 in local government.

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area's unemployment rate dropped from 9.3 percent in March to 8.2 percent in April, as estimated employment increased by 17,728 persons and unemployment decreased by 10,954. Baltimore City's rate fell from 10.6 percent to 9.5 percent. Also declining by at least one percentage point were unemployment rates in Baltimore, Carroll, and Harford counties. In Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, unemployment was diminished from 4.6 percent in March to 4.1 percent in April. Employment expanded by 8,646 persons as unemployment receded by 3,564. All three of the area's counties demonstrated reduced unemployment rates. Western Maryland's rate dropped from 13.9 percent to 12.4 percent. An estimated 2,370 persons were added to the area's employed as unemployment fell by 2,065. Unemployment rates dropped by more than a percentage point in Allegany, Frederick, and Garrett counties. All 11 counties on the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland registered lower unemployment rates in April than in March. Rates declined by at least a full percentage point in all of those counties but Queen Anne's. Statewide, Somerset County recorded the highest unemployment rate of 22.8 percent for April and Montgomery County the lowest rate of 3.3 percent.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Continued seasonal hiring increased total nonagricultural payroll employment by 18,500 jobs in April, a more substantial gain than the 17,500 rise from March noted last April. Jobs were 14,500 below last April's level, marking the 19th consecutive month of lower employment than the corresponding month a year ago. Since February, employment has increased by 35,900. In 1982, spring hiring began at a slower pace, advancing by a lesser 29,300 jobs between February and April.

Jobs in manufacturing industries rose by 900 in April, following a larger 1,500 gain in March. Last year, employment decreased by 1,300 in April, and by the same amount in March. Falling 11,500 lower than in April, 1982, manufacturing employment failed to meet the year-ago level for the 19th consecutive month. An increase of 400 jobs between this March and April was reported in electric/electronic equipment. Stone/clay/glass products, fabricated metal products, and nonelectric

machinery each gained 200 jobs from March, due to scattered hiring and more business. Textile mill products and apparel/textile products each dropped by 200 jobs due to less business. Over the year, employment actually has grown by 1,100 jobs in electric/electronic equipment, 700 in printing/publishing, 400 in furniture/fixtures, and 200 in lumber/wood products. Since April, 1982, jobs have decreased by 4,800 in primary metals, 2,600 in nonelectric machinery, 1,500 in stone/clay/glass products, and 1,000 in apparel/textiles.

During April, nonmanufacturing industries reported an increase of 17,600 jobs, considerably below the gain of 18,800 last April. In March, a gain of 15,900 jobs surpassed an increase of 13,100 last March. April's employment is only 3,000 below the year-ago level. Employment advanced at a faster pace than during last April among construction and transportation industries, while monthly gains are less substantial than a year ago in services and trade. Construction reported 3,600 additional jobs, as seasonal hiring and more business increased heavy construction and special trades. From February to April employment in this industry has advanced by 5,100, compared to a greater 6,300 gain during the same two-month period last year. Yet during April of last year a slower gain of 2,400 was noted. Construction's April deficit from a year ago was 3,600 and marks the 22nd consecutive month when jobs were less than a year ago. More business in trucking and water transportation increased transportation by 1,700 jobs during April, adding to the 1,100 gain in March. Trade boosted its employment by 5,000 jobs over the month. Extensive seasonal growth in eating/drinking places along with limited increases in wholesale trade and building materials/garden supplies outnumbered layoffs in furniture/home furnishing stores. Last April trade increased by a greater 5,500 jobs. Nine hundred (900) jobs were gained in finance/insurance/real estate. Services climbed 5,600 above the March job count, as seasonal hiring in hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreational services, agricultural services, and personal services was noted. A more extensive gain of 8,600 jobs occurred last April. State government rose by 400 jobs with final spring hiring at public colleges and universities, rising 600 above the year-ago level. Local government also increased by 400 over the month, but for the 28th consecutive month falls below a year ago.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, total nonagricultural employment climbed 10,700 above the March level. Manufacturing gained 1,200 jobs. Electric/electronics manufacturing matched the state's 400 gain. Nonmanufacturing's 9,500 job increase represented 54 percent of statewide growth. The area's greatest monthly increase was the 4,100 added to services, followed by 1,800 in transportation and 1,600 in retail trade. Construction picked up 1,200 jobs, but lagged 3,600

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

below a year ago. Transportation added 1,800 jobs during April. Local government outdistanced statewide growth with its 700 job increase.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Increasing by $2.89 between March and April, average weekly earnings for Maryland's manufacturing production workers registered $358.70. At 39.9, average weekly hours inched up by 0.1 hours. Up 5 cents since March, average hourly earnings was reported at $8.99. Improved business conditions and more overtime have increased average weekly earnings by $22.11 or 6.6 percent since April, 1982. Notably high hourly increases were reported in transportation equipment (+36 cents) and printing/publishing (+30 cents), with smaller increases in lumber/wood products, nonelectric machinery, food/kindred products, chemicals, and rubber/plastics. Lower average hourly rates due to less overtime or hiring of lower paid workers were seen in furniture/fixtures, stone/clay/glass, fabricated metals, instruments, miscellaneous manufacturing, and leather. More overtime, and longer scheduled workweeks brought higher average weekly hours to furniture/fixtures and leather, while a shorter average workweek due to less overtime was noted in electric/electronic equipment. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings rose to $383.80, up by 81 cents since March. Average weekly hours held steady at the March level of 40.7 hours. Average hourly earnings inched up by 2 cents, to $9.43. Since April, 1982, the Area's average weekly earnings have gone up by 7.0 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims for the regular unemployment insurance program were down 2.9 percent in April, 1983. The volume declined because fewer claims were filed by workers in the primary metals industry. Continued claims decreased 23.9 percent, weeks compensated were down 29.3 percent, and the amount of payments declined 29.8 percent. The average weekly check amount decreased slightly to $117.18.

Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program increased 3.5 percent and continued claims decreased 44.4 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Exservicemembers program were down 11.3 percent and continued claims decreased 29.2 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims declined 3.8 percent, continued claims were down 25.8 percent, weeks compensated decreased 29.3 percent, and the amount of payments declined 30.0 percent. The average weekly check amount was down slightly to $119.30.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index for the United States, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, registered 295.5 for all items in April. This represents a 0.7 percent increase since March and a 3.9 percent jump from April a year ago. The rise from March, propelled by a higher federal tax on gasoline, was the greatest increase in nine months. At 284.6, the index for food and beverages was up by 0.5 percent since March and by 2.9 percent since last April. This increase stems from zooming costs for fresh fruits and vegetables caused by severe winter weather. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the index for food at home came to 276.7. The 1.4 percent rise from March was the sharpest monthly increase since April, 1982, and resulted from high costs of beef, fruits, and vegetables. Over the year the cost of food at home in the area rose by 2.? percent.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Employment and Payrolls Covered by the Unemployment Insurance Law of Maryland, 3rd Quarter, 1982.

Annual Average Employment by Detailed Industry Group, State of Maryland and Baltimore Metropolitan Area, 1979-1982.

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence, 1981 annual averages for the areas and counties.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

APRIL 1983

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	APRIL	MARCH**	APRIL	MARCH**	APRIL	MARCH**	APRIL	MARCH**	APRIL '82
MARYLAND	2,118,477	2,104,110	1,966,227	1,932,283	152,250	171,827	7.2	8.2	8.2
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,043,089	1,036,315	957,894	940,166	85,195	96,149	8.2	9.3	9.4
BALTIMORE CITY	383,218	380,528	346,660	340,244	36,558	40,284	9.5	10.6	10.8
ANNE ARUNDEL	173,908	172,311	163,367	160,343	10,541	11,968	6.1	6.9	7.6
BALTIMORE*	315,556	313,447	288,870	283,524	26,686	29,923	8.5	9.5	9.7
CARROLL	45,932	46,189	42,456	41,670	3,476	4,519	7.6	9.8	9.9
HARFORD	69,892	69,778	64,298	63,108	5,594	6,670	8.0	9.6	8.2
HOWARD	54,584	54,063	52,244	51,277	2,340	2,786	4.3	5.2	5.7
D. C. AREA	764,008	758,926	732,397	723,751	31,611	35,175	4.1	4.6	4.8
CHARLES	42,422	42,249	40,461	39,984	1,961	2,265	4.6	5.4	4.9
MONTGOMERY*	332,969	330,427	322,048	318,246	10,921	12,181	3.3	3.7	3.8
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	388,619	386,249	369,888	365,521	18,731	20,728	4.8	5.4	5.7
WESTERN MARYLAND	145,130	144,825	127,134	124,764	17,996	20,061	12.4	13.9	12.4
ALLEGANY	34,590	34,528	30,138	29,669	4,452	4,859	12.9	14.1	12.9
FREDERICK*	44,921	44,758	41,317	40,274	3,604	4,484	8.0	10.0	10.5
GARRETT	12,235	12,525	9,789	9,578	2,446	2,947	20.0	23.5	16.5
WASHINGTON	53,384	53,014	45,890	45,243	7,494	7,771	14.0	14.7	12.8
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	10,948	10,907	9,465	9,281	1,483	1,626	13.5	14.9	14.3
ST. MARY'S	17,814	17,720	16,466	16,068	1,348	1,652	7.6	9.3	8.9
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	7,832	7,839	6,863	6,689	969	1,150	12.4	14.7	14.2
CECIL	30,020	29,785	26,990	26,416	3,030	3,369	10.1	11.3	10.2
DORCHESTER	15,058	15,279	13,088	12,939	1,970	2,340	13.1	15.3	12.2
KENT	7,856	7,637	7,123	6,648	733	989	9.3	13.0	10.5
QUEEN ANNE'S	9,400	9,078	8,446	8,109	954	969	10.1	10.7	10.9
SOMERSET	7,606	7,109	5,871	5,363	1,735	1,746	22.8	24.6	24.3
TALBOT	15,247	15,107	14,583	14,258	654	849	4.4	5.6	5.4
WICOMICO	28,699	28,969	25,922	25,766	2,777	3,203	9.7	11.1	10.9
WORCESTER	15,768	14,614	13,984	12,065	1,784	2,549	11.3	17.4	13.7
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	100,209	100,067	85,817	84,490	14,392	15,577	14.4	15.6	13.3
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	727,533	722,868	669,024	656,642	58,509	66,226	8.0	9.2	9.3
BALANCE OF STATE*	208,670	206,293	189,262	183,586	19,408	22,707	9.3	11.0	10.1
UNITED STATES[2]	109,875,000	109,873,000	98,840,000	97,994,000	11,035,000	11,879,000	10.0	10.8	9.2

[1]All data are not seasonally adjusted.
[2]Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas
**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
APRIL 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	April 1983	March 1983	April 1982	April 1983	March 1983	April 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1659.1	1640.6	1673.6	921.5	910.8	936.7
Manufacturing	204.5	203.6	216.0	136.0	134.8	144.8
Durable Goods	110.6	109.5	120.2	79.6	78.6	86.5
Lumber and wood products	3.1	3.0	2.9	1.2	1.2	1.1
Furniture and fixtures	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2
Household furniture	1.2	1.2	1.1	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	6.9	6.7	8.4	4.4	4.2	6.0
Primary metal industries	21.1	21.0	25.9	19.6	19.6	23.4
Blast furnace and basic steel products	14.0	13.9	17.8	14.0	13.9	16.8
Fabricated metal products	8.4	8.2	8.9	6.1	5.9	6.4
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.5	4.2	4.6	3.2	3.0	3.2
Machinery, except electrical	15.4	15.2	18.0	10.0	10.0	11.6
Special industry machinery	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4
General industrial machinery	1.6	1.6	1.9	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	34.6	34.2	33.5	24.9	24.5	23.8
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.2	3.2	3.5	*	*	*
Communication equipment	24.4	24.3	23.1	18.3	18.2	17.3
Electronic components and accessories	1.9	1.9	2.2	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.5	13.5	14.3	8.4	8.4	9.1
Ship and boat building and repair	3.0	3.0	3.7	2.4	2.5	3.6
Instruments and related products	2.5	2.6	3.1	1.2	1.2	1.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.3	1.3	1.5
Nondurable Goods	93.9	94.1	95.8	56.4	56.2	58.3
Food and kindred products	23.7	23.6	23.7	11.6	11.5	12.3
Meat products	6.7	6.7	6.2	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.6	2.7	2.3	*	*	*
Bakery products	2.5	2.5	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
Beverages	4.2	4.1	4.3	2.7	2.6	2.8
Textile mill products	0.9	1.1	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.1	13.3	14.1	7.9	8.0	8.8
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.3	3.3	3.8	2.9	3.0	3.5
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.4	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.4	2.6	2.6	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.1	9.0	9.1	6.7	6.6	6.7
Printing and publishing	23.8	23.9	23.1	13.3	13.3	12.9
Newspapers	5.9	5.9	5.8	*	*	*
Books	2.7	2.7	2.8	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.2	12.1	13.0	9.8	9.7	10.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8
Petroleum and coal products	0.6	0.6	0.7	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.0	9.0	9.3	5.7	5.7	5.9
Misc. plastic products	4.6	4.5	4.3	3.5	3.4	3.4
Leather and leather products	1.5	1.5	1.7	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
April 1983
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	April 1983	March 1983	April 1982	April 1983	March 1983	April 1982
Nonmanufacturing	1454.6	1437.0	1457.6	785.5	776.0	791.9
Construction	82.5	78.9	86.1	37.9	36.7	41.5
Transportation and public utilities	85.5	83.7	88.0	57.0	55.1	60.0
Railroad transportation	7.3	7.3	8.7	5.2	5.2	6.2
Transportation, except railroads	39.1	37.4	39.2	24.4	22.6	25.7
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	39.1	39.0	40.1	27.4	27.3	28.1
Communication, except U.S. postal service	25.3	25.2	26.1	18.0	18.0	18.9
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.8	13.8	14.0	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	400.9	395.9	401.6	215.9	214.7	217.0
Wholesale trade	93.0	92.5	92.3	56.0	56.4	56.2
Retail trade	307.9	303.4	309.3	159.9	158.3	160.8
General merchandise stores	39.5	39.7	42.6	19.8	19.8	20.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	95.5	94.6	94.5	58.1	57.9	58.6
Banking	23.9	23.9	24.1	14.2	14.1	14.3
Credit agencies except banks	12.8	12.9	12.2	8.5	8.6	8.0
Insurance carriers	20.3	20.1	20.4	15.6	15.6	15.5
Services and mining	396.1	390.5	388.8	211.5	207.4	207.3
Private hospitals	56.8	56.9	55.6	38.5	38.6	37.8
Educational services	26.9	27.3	26.6	19.2	19.5	19.3
Engineering and architectural services	20.5	20.5	20.2	6.8	6.8	6.7
Total government	394.1	393.4	398.6	205.1	204.2	207.5
Total federal government	128.4	128.5	128.7	53.1	53.2	53.4
Total state and local government	265.7	264.9	269.9	152.0	151.0	154.1
Total state government	86.1	85.7	85.5	57.8	57.5	57.3
Total local government	179.6	179.2	184.4	94.2	93.5	96.8

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982.

[2]Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

APRIL 1983

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	April 1983	March 1983	April 1982	April 1983	March 1983	April 1982
Total Initial Claims	23,547	24,244	32,042	12,995	13,515	20,227
Total Continued Claims	228,731	300,629	255,972	133,380	179,645	158,798
Total Weeks Compensated	199,553	282,226	254,910	115,570	163,492	150,768
Total Amount of Payments	$23,383,055	$33,326,962	$28,626,506	$13,787,738	$19,693,565	$17,431,757
Average Weekly Payment	$117.18	$118.09	$112.30	$119.30	$120.46	$115.62

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	April 1983	March 1983	April 1982
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	324	313	511
Total continued claims	1,903	3,425	3,011
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	284	320	206
Total Continued claims	1,956	2,761	947

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

APRIL, 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	APRIL, 1983	MARCH, 1983	APRIL, 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	524.2	521.8	520.7
Manufacturing*	24.7	24.8	23.6
Printing and publishing	6.9	7.0	6.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.1	1.1	1.0
Electric and electronic equipment	7.2	7.4	6.9
Nonmanufacturing	499.5	497.0	497.1
Construction	32.1	31.2	32.2
Transportation and public utilities*	15.0	14.9	14.3
Trucking and warehousing	6.3	6.3	5.8
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.4	6.3	6.5
Wholesale and retail trade*	130.8	130.7	131.8
General merchandise stores	15.5	15.7	16.5
Finance, insurance and real estate*	28.5	28.4	28.1
Banking	6.4	6.4	6.5
Credit agencies except banks	3.5	3.5	3.5
Services and mining	143.5	142.1	140.1
Total government	149.6	149.7	150.6
Total federal government	71.2	71.1	70.6
Total state and local government	78.4	78.6	80.0

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of1982 .

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALANCE OF STATE[2]

APRIL, 1983

Major Industry Grouping	APRIL, 1983	MARCH, 1983	APRIL, 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	108.2	104.9	109.6
Manufacturing	21.8	21.9	22.7
Food & kindred products*	8.5	8.7	7.8
Meat products	4.8	4.7	4.4
Preserved fruits & vegetables	1.9	2.0	1.6
Apparel & other textile products	2.2	2.2	2.4
Lumber & wood products	1.0	0.9	0.9
Printing & publishing	1.7	1.8	1.8
Fabricated metal products	1.0	1.0	1.1
Other manufacturing	7.4	7.3	8.7
Nonmanufacturing	86.4	83.0	86.9
Construction	6.2	5.6	6.3
Transportation & public utilities*	6.3	6.4	6.7
Communication & public utilities	2.5	2.6	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	27.1	25.0	27.1
General merchandise stores	2.0	2.1	2.1
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.7	3.7	3.8
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.6
Services & mining*	20.2	19.4	20.0
Health services	7.8	7.8	7.7
Total government	22.9	22.9	23.0
Total federal government	4.5	4.5	4.5
Total state & local government	18.4	18.4	18.5

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	APRIL, 1983	MARCH, 1983	APRIL, 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	108.0	107.0	109.8
Manufacturing	22.8	23.1	25.6
Apparel & other textile products	2.6	2.8	2.9
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	1.9
Leather & leather products	1.2	1.2	1.1
Stone, clay & glass products	3.4	3.3	4.3
Other manufacturing	13.7	13.9	15.4
Nonmanufacturing	85.2	83.9	84.2
Construction	6.5	5.8	6.2
Transportation & public utilities	6.5	6.5	6.8
Railroad	1.8	1.8	2.1
Transportation exc. railroads	2.1	2.1	2.0
Communications & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.7
Wholesale & retail trade	25.0	24.6	25.2
Wholesale trade	4.9	4.8	5.1
Retail trade*	20.1	19.8	20.1
General merchandise stores	3.0	3.1	3.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.5	3.4	3.4
Banking	1.8	1.8	1.8
Services & mining*	22.5	22.4	22.2
Health services	9.0	9.0	8.6
Educational services	1.7	1.7	1.7
Total government	21.2	21.2	20.4
Total federal government	3.0	3.0	3.0
Total state & local government	18.2	18.2	17.4

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2]The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3]The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

APRIL 1983

Major Industry Grouping	APRIL 1983	MARCH 1983	APRIL 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	429.3	425.2	439.7
Manufacturing	55.2	55.0	59.1
Durable Goods*	23.5	23.5	27.3
Stone, clay & glass products	2.1	2.0	3.5
Primary metal industries	7.0	7.1	7.8
Fabricated metal products*	2.3	2.2	2.5
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.0	1.0	1.0
Machinery, except electrical	4.0	4.0	4.8
Transportation equipment	4.0	4.1	4.6
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.8	1.0
Nondurable Goods*	31.7	31.5	31.8
Food & kindred products*	7.3	7.4	7.5
Beverages	1.3	1.3	1.3
Apparel & other textile products*	4.4	4.4	5.0
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.5	1.5	1.8
Paper & allied products*	2.5	2.4	2.3
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.6	1.5	1.3
Printing & publishing*	8.5	8.5	8.1
Commercial printing	3.4	3.4	2.9
Chemicals & allied products*	6.3	6.2	6.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	2.0	2.1
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.9	1.9	2.0
Nonmanufacturing	374.1	370.2	380.6
Construction	12.3	11.8	14.6
Transportation & public util.*	35.9	35.2	38.3
Railroad transportation	3.2	3.2	3.9
Transp. except railroad*	12.7	11.9	14.0
Trucking & warehousing	5.6	5.2	5.5
Water transportation	4.2	3 9	5.6
Wholesale & retail trade*	91.1	90.3	93.5
General merchandise stores	5.0	5.0	5.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	39.0	39.0	39.1
Banking	11.2	11.1	11.3
Credit agencies & other banks	5.6	5.6	5.2
Insurance carriers	10.8	10.8	10.9
Service & mining*	116.2	114.3	113.4
Health services	36.8	36.8	36.1
Educational services	13.2	13.6	13.6
Misc. services	4.5	4.6	4.6
Total government	79.6	79.6	81.7
Total federal government	13.9	14.0	14.3
Total state & local government	65.7	65.6	67.4
Total state government	28.4	28.3	28.2
Total local government	37.3	37.3	39.2

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

Females and Production Workers[1]
Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[2] by Industry--by Place of Employment
(in thousands)
State of Maryland

JANUARY - MARCH, 1983

Published Industry Title	Total Employment			Female Workers			Production Workers		
	March 1983	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	March 1983	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	March 1983	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1640.6	1623.2	1628.0	746.0	740.2	743.2	--	--	--
Manufacturing	203.6	202.1	202.1	64.5	64.2	64.7	133.9	131.9	132.0
Durable Goods	109.5	108.4	107.8	25.6	25.5	25.5	67.9	66.7	66.3
Lumber & wood products	3.0	2.9	2.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.4	2.3	2.3
Furniture & fixtures	3.1	3.1	3.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.4	2.4	2.5
Stone, clay & glass prod.	6.7	6.7	6.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	5.2	5.2	5.3
Primary metal industries	21.0	20.8	22.1	2.7	2.7	2.9	15.7	15.4	16.6
Fabricated metal products	8.2	8.3	8.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	5.9	5.9	5.9
Machinery except electrical	15.2	15.2	13.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	9.8	9.8	8.3
Electric & electronic equip.	34.2	34.2	33.7	13.1	13.1	13.0	14.5	14.3	13.9
Transportation equip.	13.5	12.6	12.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	8.9	8.2	8.2
Instruments & misc. mfg.	4.6	4.6	4.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.1	3.2	3.3
Nondurable Goods	94.1	93.7	94.3	38.9	38.7	39.2	66.0	65.2	65.7
Food & kindred products	23.6	23.6	23.9	8.3	8.3	8.3	15.6	15.5	15.7
Textile mill products	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0
Apparel & other textile prod.	13.3	13.5	13.7	11.4	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.9
Paper & allied products	9.0	8.9	9.1	2.2	2.1	2.4	7.0	6.9	7.1
Printing & publishing	23.9	23.6	23.7	8.5	8.3	8.4	15.1	14.6	14.6
Chemicals & allied products	12.1	11.9	11.7	3.1	3.0	3.0	7.4	7.1	7.1
Petroleum & coal products	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
Rubber & misc. plastic prod.	9.0	9.1	9.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	6.7	6.7	6.7
Leather & leather products	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.2
Nonmanufacturing	1437.0	1421.1	1425.9	681.5	676.0	678.5	--	--	--
Contract construction	78.9	77.4	80.8	7.2	7.1	7.1	--	--	--
Transportation & public utilities	83.7	82.5	83.7	22.3	22.1	21.9	--	--	--
Transportation except railroads	37.4	36.3	37.2	6.6	6.5	6.5	--	--	--
Communications, electric, gas and sanitary services	39.0	39.0	39.1	13.7	13.6	13.4	--	--	--
Wholesale & retail trade	395.9	392.6	396.2	174.3	173.9	177.1	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	92.5	91.9	91.8	24.9	24.8	25.2	--	--	--
Retail trade	303.4	300.7	304.4	149.4	149.1	151.9	--	--	--
Retail general merchandise	39.7	40.0	43.9	29.4	29.8	32.2	--	--	--
Finance, insurance & real estate	94.6	94.1	94.5	55.4	55.1	55.2	--	--	--
Services & mining	390.5	384.3	383.1	220.7	217.7	216.6	--	--	--
Total government	393.4	390.2	387.6	201.6	200.1	200.6	--	--	--
Total federal government	128.5	128.5	128.9	61.3	60.9	61.0	--	--	--
Total state & local gov't	264.9	261.7	258.7	140.3	139.2	139.6	--	--	--

[1]Production Workers: include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in production operations. Excludes nonplant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc.

[2]The estimate is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of 4,000 employers.

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GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

APRIL 1983

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	April 1983	March 1983	April 1982	April 1983	March 1983	April 1982	April 1983	March 1983	April 1982
Manufacturing	$358.70	$355.81	$336.59	39.9	39.8	38.6	$ 8.99	$ 8.94	$ 8.72
DURABLE GOODS	403.27	403.68	375.57	40.9	40.9	39.0	9.86	9.87	9.63
Lumber and wood products	263.53	256.03	212.74	39.1	38.5	31.8	6.74	6.65	6.69
Furniture and fixtures	262.79	257.18	244.28	42.8	40.5	41.9	6.14	6.35	5.83
Stone, clay and glass products	374.00	379.74	366.12	42.5	42.1	40.5	8.80	9.02	9.04
Primary metal industries	507.32	514.45	499.20	40.2	40.7	39.0	12.62	12.64	12.80
Fabricated metal products	377.22	376.62	333.13	42.1	41.8	39.8	8.96	9.01	8.37
Machinery except electrical	383.40	376.66	363.51	40.4	39.9	40.3	9.49	9.44	9.02
Electric and electronic equipment	348.59	357.86	297.83	41.4	42.4	39.5	8.42	8.44	7.54
Transportation equipment	487.94	472.06	425.22	40.9	40.8	37.3	11.93	11.57	11.40
Instruments and related products	292.96	292.95	264.26	38.7	37.8	36.4	7.57	7.75	7.26
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	238.27	247.46	204.17	36.6	37.1	36.2	6.51	6.67	5.64
NONDURABLE GOODS	312.37	306.10	289.94	38.9	38.6	38.1	8.03	7.93	7.61
Food and kindred products	281.58	278.19	271.49	38.0	37.9	38.4	7.41	7.34	7.07
Apparel and other textile products	203.00	203.35	194.55	34.7	35.0	33.2	5.85	5.81	5.86
Paper and allied products	315.79	313.91	293.60	40.8	40.4	40.0	7.74	7.77	7.34
Printing and publishing	382.59	367.09	345.58	39.0	38.6	37.4	9.81	9.51	9.24
Chemicals and allied products	433.41	428.40	378.53	42.7	42.5	41.1	10.15	10.08	9.21
Rubber and misc. plastic products	307.86	301.71	303.37	42.0	41.5	41.5	7.33	7.27	7.31
Leather and leather products	185.94	175.63	188.42	38.9	33.2	39.5	4.78	5.29	4.77

Covers an estimated 134,900 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	April 1983	March 1983	April 1982	April 1983	March 1983	April 1982	April 1983	March 1983	April 1982
MANUFACTURING	$383.80	$382.99	$358.66	40.7	40.7	39.5	$ 9.43	$ 9.41	$ 9.08
DURABLE GOODS	426.22	403.14	397.20	41.3	41.6	39.8	10.32	10.34	9.98
Stone, clay and glass products	400.84	405.92	379.13	44.0	43.6	41.8	9.11	9.31	9.07
Primary metal industries	509.12	514.14	500.64	40.6	41.0	38.9	12.54	12.54	12.87
Fabricated metal products	401.80	402.12	343.10	44.3	43.9	40.7	9.07	9.16	8.43
Machinery except electrical	349.67	353.97	323.99	40.1	40.5	39.9	8.72	8.74	8.12
Electric and electronic equipment	388.38	402.04	332.63	42.4	43.7	42.7	9.16	9.20	7.79
Transportation equipment	516.89	493.25	441.41	40.7	40.2	35.8	12.70	12.27	12.33
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	229.95	222.63	194.25	36.5	36.2	35.0	6.30	6.15	5.55
NONDURABLE GOODS	328.80	322.34	302.63	40.0	39.6	39.1	8.22	8.14	7.74
Food and kindred products	361.84	344.80	336.10	41.4	40.0	41.7	8.74	8.62	8.06
Apparel and other textile products	214.63	211.90	208.06	33.8	34.4	31.1	6.35	6.16	6.69
Paper and allied products	266.99	274.86	255.96	40.7	40.6	40.5	6.56	6.77	6.32
Printing and publishing	355.27	347.65	326.48	38.7	38.8	37.1	9.18	8.96	8.80
Chemicals and allied products	483.55	477.63	437.15	43.8	43.5	42.9	11.04	10.98	10.19
Rubber and misc. plastic products	277.13	267.76	260.04	42.9	42.1	44.0	6.46	6.36	5.91

Covers an estimated 87,600 production workers.

[1]Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

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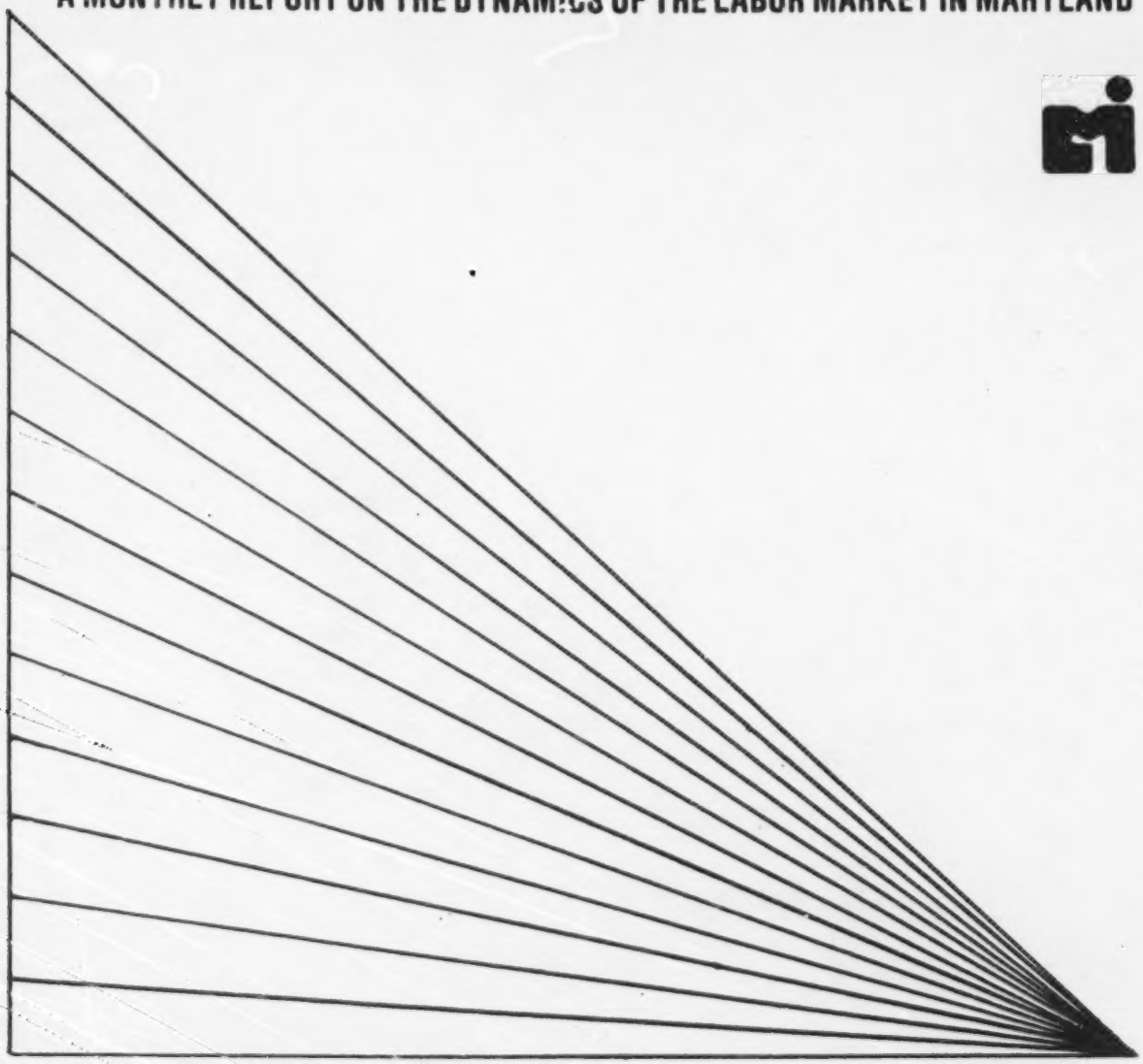
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

MAY, 1983

RUTH MASSINGA
Secretary

Department of Human Resources

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

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MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

MAY, 1983

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

As Maryland's unemployment rate decreased from 7.2 percent in April to 6.6 percent in May, the state's labor market continued to show strong signs of recovery from the recession. The drop of 0.6 percentage points far exceeds last May's decline of 0.2 percentage points and is only surpassed by the decline of 1.1 percentage points in May, 1976 during recovery from the mid-1970s recession. May marks the 4th consecutive month of falling unemployment, with the rate down by 2.4 percentage points from the January rate of 9.0 percent. In April, alone, the rate dropped by a full percentage point. Between January and May, 1982, the rate fell by a much lesser 1.4 percentage points. May also marks the 5th consecutive month of a lower unemployment rate than a year ago, with the rate down by 1.4 percentage points from May, 1982. The gap from last year's rates has been widening monthly as the recovery picks up steam. Although equaling the 6.6 percent rate for May, 1981, this May's unemployment rate is lower than in May, 1975 during the mid-1970s recession.

In May for the 16th consecutive month, Maryland's unemployment rate was less than the national rate. The gap has been widening monthly as the nation has been slower in pulling out of the recession. The U.S. rate fell from 10.0 percent in April to 9.8 percent in May (not seasonally adjusted), a decline much less substantial than Maryland's. While Maryland's rate has been lower than a year ago this whole year, the U.S. rate has exceeded its year ago level for 21 consecutive months, the May, 1982 rate being 9.1 percent. Since this January, the U.S. rate has fallen by 1.6 percentage points, less than Maryland's improvement.

Even though the unemployment rate has been decreasing, Maryland's labor force still exhibits some negative trends. May marked the 6th month of a smaller labor force than a year ago, falling below last May's level by an estimated 24,449 persons. Unemployment has been lower than a year ago for four months, without corresponding gains in employment. Unemployed persons are 31,333 fewer than a year ago. Employment is up from last May by an estimated 6,884 persons, ending 19 months of employment lower than a year ago. So while unemployment keeps dropping, employment appears to have stabilized at a relatively low level, being lower than in May of 1979, 1980, and 1981. This May, the labor force increased from April by an estimated 23,740 persons, as employment jumped by 35,524 persons and unemployment dropped by 11,784. Both the increases in employment and decreases in unemployment are much more extensive than in last May.

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment (Continued)

This May, extensive seasonal hiring was observed in construction, eating/drinking places and other trade establishments, hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, agribusiness, and defense. Hiring also was seen in business, social, and other services. Trends were more favorable than a year ago in manufacturing, services, and federal government; while hiring in construction and trade was comparable to last May's experience. Manufacturing jobs were fewer than a year ago for the 20th consecutive month, construction for the 23rd month, and local government for the 29th month.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the unemployment rate dropped from 8.3 percent in April to 7.6 percent in May. Employment increased by an estimated 14,899 persons and unemployment decreased by 6,388. Seasonal hiring proceeded slower than statewide, being found in construction, trade, services, and defense. Baltimore City's unemployment rate fell from 9.7 percent to 8.9 percent. Counties in the Baltimore Area also registered lower rates, particularly Carroll County whose rate decreased from 7.4 percent to 5.8 percent.

Unemployment in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area subsided from 4.1 percent in April to 3.9 percent in May. Employment advanced by 12,092 persons, while unemployment was diminished by 1,689. All three counties showed lower unemployment rates. Seasonal hiring was noted in construction, eating/drinking places, food stores, building materials/garden supplies stores, amusement/recreation services, hotels/lodging places, health services, and agricultural services.

Western Maryland's unemployment rate dropped from 12.2 percent in April to 10.8 percent in May. As employment increased by 3,353 persons, unemployment fell by 1,873. Most striking was the seasonal hiring in construction. Unemployment rates in all four of the area's counties dropped by at least a percentage point between April and May. Largest was the drop in Garrett County's rate from 18.5 percent to 14.1 percent.

All 11 counties on the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland exhibited lower unemployment rates in April than May; in fact, all counties statewide had decreased rates. In the area, seasonal hiring was evident in agribusiness, eating/drinking places, hotels/lodging places, and amusement/recreational services. Unemployment rates fell by at least a percentage point in Calvert, Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, and Worcester counties. Most drastic was the declining unemployment in the strongly seasonal counties of Somerset (from 22.8 percent to 19.3 percent) and Worcester (from 11.2 percent to 8.1 percent). Statewide, the May unemployment rate ranged from 19.3 percent in Somerset County down to 3.1 percent in Montgomery County.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Seasonal hiring continued in May, adding 14,900 to Maryland's total nonagricultural payroll employment, but this increase fell short of monthly gains in March and April. However, employment has escalated this spring at a faster pace than last spring. Since February, 54,100 jobs were added, compared to 37,800 from February to May of last year. Last May, the monthly gain of 8,500 was considerably smaller than this May's advance. Employment fell short of its year-ago level for the 20th consecutive month, with a deficit of 4,800 jobs in May. A trend of lowered employment can be seen since this May's employment is below May, 1981 by 58,600 jobs, May, 1980 by 45,000 jobs, and May, 1979 by 23,300 jobs.

Manufacturing declined from the May, 1982 level by 9,200 jobs, marking the 20th consecutive month of employment below the corresponding month of the previous year. May's 800 increase in jobs followed larger gains of 1,300 in April and 1,500 in March. This gives a brighter outlook for manufacturing employment than last May's decline of 1,100 jobs, preceded by a loss of 1,300 in both March and April. Little over-the-month change was noted this May, the greatest gain being 300 jobs in stone/clay/glass and the largest decline being a 300 drop in primary metals. Last May, hard hit by weakened business conditions, primary metals endured a far greater loss of 1,800 jobs. Slight gains of 200 jobs each were reported this May in electric/electronic equipment, apparel/textiles, and paper/allied products. Since last May, jobs have increased by 1,200 in electric/electronic equipment, 700 in printing/publishing, 500 in lumber/wood products, 300 in paper/allied products, and 200 in rubber/plastic products. Sizable decreases of 3,300 in primary metals, 3,000 in nonelectric machinery, and 1,400 in stone/clay/glass were noted over the year.

Nonmanufacturing employment, after 19 consecutive months of jobs below a year ago, rose 4,400 above the May, 1982 level. The addition of 15,900 jobs in March and 20,500 in April was significantly greater than this May's increase of 14,100 jobs. Between February and May, nonmanufacturing reports a 50,500 job increase, greatly exceeding 41,500 during that period in 1982. Construction picked up 2,300 jobs over the month, matching the gain reported last May. A rise in jobs of 8,100 since February is somewhat less than the 8,600 increase for that period in 1982. For the 23rd consecutive month, construction jobs are lower than a year ago, in May by 2,900jobs. Limited layoffs in trucking and water transportation took 400 jobs this May from the transportation industry, a less extensive loss than the 1,000 drop last May. A gain of 3,000 jobs from February to April was ended with the May decline, but employment is 700 above the level of May, 1982. Substantial seasonal hiring especially in eating/drinking places, boosted the trade industry by 5,100 jobs this May, an increase

Industry Payroll Employment (Continued)

comparable to the 5,000 rise last May. From February to May, trade has grown by 14,300, only 500 jobs below gains for that period a year ago. Finance, insurance, real estate gained 400 jobs, as real estate took on more business. Services rose by 4,300 jobs due to seasonal hiring in hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreational services, and agricultural services, accompanied by more business in social services and business services. This greatly outnumbered last May's 2,900 increase. Services jobs have expanded by 17,200 since January, similar to the 17,000 gain for the same period in 1982. Since last May, 8,600 jobs have been added to services. Federal government, mostly due to extensive hiring in defense during summer training, added 2,100 jobs during May. This brings employment up 1,300 from its level a year ago. Layoffs, due in part to termination of the annual state legislative session, brought state government down by 300. This category has grown by an estimated 3,900 since January and exceeds the year-ago level by 1,000 jobs. Local government picked up 500 jobs, with limited hiring in local boards of education and community colleges. It has increased by 4,700 between January and May. For the 29th consecutive month, employment failed to meet the level a year ago, with a deficit of 2,600 jobs in May.

Total nonagricultural employment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area gained 3,900 jobs in May, but lagged behind the year-ago level by 10,300. Three hundred jobs were added in manufacturing during May, with trends matching those of the state. Nonmanufacturing was boosted by 3,600 additional jobs, but dropped 4,300 below last May's job level. Retail trade reported a 1,800 increase during May, followed by federal government with 1,100. Services gained 1,000 jobs in May. Construction gained 500 jobs. A loss of 700 jobs was noted in transportation. Manufacturing industries with employment above the May, 1982 level are electric/electronic equipment, paper/allied products, lumber/wood products, and printing/publishing. In nonmanufacturing, services and federal and state government report employment above the year ago level.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Due to less incentive pay and fewer overtime hours, average weekly earnings for Maryland's manufacturing production workers decreased by $2.49 to $355.81 in May. Average hourly earnings eased down by 4 cents to $8.94, while average weekly hours dropped 0.1 hour to 39.8. Since May of 1982, an increase of $21.58 or 6.5 percent has been noted in average weekly earnings. Some industries with considerably high hourly wage increases were stone/clay/glass (+26 cents), miscellaneous manufacturing (+40 cents), furniture/fixtures (+22 cents), instruments (+20 cents), and nonelectrical machinery (+20 cents).

Hours and Earnings (Continued)

These wage-rate hikes resulted from more overtime, higher incentive pay, contractural wage increases, layoff of lower paid workers, and more business. Several industries reported reduced average hourly wages due to less overtime, lower incentive pay and less business. Among these were apparel/textiles (-11 cents), leather (-26 cents), lumber/wood products (-19 cents), transportation equipment (-18 cents), and printing/publishing (-10 cents). More business and increased overtime lengthened the workweek in stone/clay/glass and miscellaneous manufacturing; while shorter scheduled workweek, less overtime, and less business gave fewer average weekly hours to workers in furniture/fixtures and transportation equipment.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings declined by $4.03 to $379.36. At 40.4 hours, average weekly hours dropped by 0.3; while average hourly earnings registered $9.39, down 3 cents since April. Since May, 1982, average weekly earnings have increased by $24.54 or 6.9 percent for production workers in the Baltimore area.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed in May were down as fewer claims were filed by workers in the primary metals industry and in the seasonal industries of motels and recreation services. Continued claims declined by 4.7 percent, weeks compensated by 14.4 percent, and the amount of payments by 14.7 percent. The average weekly payment decreased slightly to $116.83.

Initial claims filed for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program declined 16.0 percent from the previous month and continued claims rose 9.2 percent. Initial claims filed for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program were down 14.1 percent and continued claims declined 3.4 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were down by 15.8 percent, continued claims by 1.9 percent, weeks compensated by 12.8 percent, and the amount of payments by 13.3 percent. The average weekly check amount decreased slightly to $118.69.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, registered 297.1 in May. This 0.5 percent rise in prices from April reflects continued sharp increases in the price of gasoline which has been on the rise for two straight months. Despite the sizable gain in May, prices have increased over the year by only 3.5 percent. Food and beverages, indexing at 285.0, inched up a mere 0.1 percent since April and by 2.5 percent since May, 1982. The price of fruits and vegetables rose by only 0.1 percent, easing off from the sharp increase in March due to poor weather conditions. In the Baltimore Area, all items stood at 296.5 for May, reflecting a 1.3 percent increase over two months and changing by 4.5 percent since May a year ago. As with the nation, increased gasoline costs were a prime factor in the area's inflation. Food and beverages, indexed at 284.7, increased by 2.1 percent from March and 4.0 percent from last May.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

MAY 1983

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	MAY	APRIL**	MAY	APRIL**	MAY	APRIL**	MAY	APRIL**	MAY '82
MARYLAND	2,146,291	2,122,551	2,004,903	1,969,379	141,388	153,172	6.6	7.2	8.0
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,053,294	1,044,783	973,413	958,514	79,881	86,269	7.6	8.3	9.4
BALTIMORE CITY	386,819	383,994	352,276	346,884	34,543	37,110	8.9	9.7	10.9
ANNE ARUNDEL	176,603	174,306	166,014	163,473	10,589	10,833	6.0	6.2	7.5
BALTIMORE*	318,210	315,890	293,550	289,057	24,660	26,833	7.7	8.5	10.0
CARROLL	45,812	45,897	43,144	42,483	2,668	3,414	5.8	7.4	7.6
HARFORD	70,529	70,034	65,339	64,339	5,190	5,695	7.4	8.1	8.2
HOWARD	55,319	54,659	53,090	52,277	2,229	2,382	4.0	4.4	5.6
D. C. AREA	776,236	765,833	746,196	734,104	30,040	31,729	3.9	4.1	4.9
CHARLES	42,939	42,505	41,224	40,556	1,715	1,949	4.0	4.6	4.8
MONTGOMERY*	338,588	333,688	328,116	322,799	10,472	10,889	3.1	3.3	3.9
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	394,711	389,641	376,857	370,750	17,854	18,891	4.5	4.8	5.7
WESTERN MARYLAND	146,885	145,405	131,019	127,666	15,866	17,739	10.8	12.2	11.5
ALLEGANY	35,025	34,695	30,985	30,240	4,040	4,455	11.5	12.8	13.0
FREDERICK*	45,923	45,097	42,724	41,501	3,199	3,596	7.0	8.0	9.3
GARRETT	11,916	12,061	10,234	9,831	1,682	2,230	14.1	18.5	14.3
WASHINGTON	54,021	53,552	47,076	46,094	6,945	7,458	12.9	13.9	11.7
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	11,019	10,975	9,695	9,483	1,324	1,492	12.0	13.6	12.9
ST. MARY'S	18,364	17,851	17,034	16,496	1,330	1,355	7.2	7.6	7.9
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	8,053	7,838	7,156	6,878	897	960	11.1	12.2	13.1
CECIL	30,464	30,017	27,674	27,008	2,790	3,009	9.2	10.0	7.8
DORCHESTER	15,072	15,096	13,347	13,123	1,725	1,973	11.4	13.1	10.9
KENT	8,089	7,867	7,421	7,140	668	727	8.3	9.2	9.4
QUEEN ANNE'S	9,616	9,406	8,722	8,463	894	943	9.3	10.0	10.2
SOMERSET	7,379	7,620	5,956	5,885	1,423	1,735	19.3	22.8	16.4
TALBOT	15,640	15,287	14,992	14,622	648	665	4.1	4.4	4.8
WICOMICO	29,071	28,783	26,552	25,982	2,519	2,801	8.7	9.7	10.3
WORCESTER	17,111	15,791	15,728	14,015	1,383	1,776	8.1	11.2	10.0
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	100,962	100,308	88,295	86,165	12,667	14,143	12.5	14.1	12.5
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	735,084	728,893	679,863	669,457	55,221	59,436	7.5	8.2	9.2
BALANCE OF STATE*	212,817	209,036	195,501	189,651	17,316	19,385	8.1	9.3	8.7
UNITED STATES[2]	110,308,000	109,875,000	99,543,000	98,840,000	10,765,000	11,035,000	9.8	10.0	9.1

[1]All data are not seasonally adjusted.
[2]Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas
**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
MAY 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	May 1983	April 1983	May 1982	May 1983	April 1983	May 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1677.3	1662.4	1682.1	926.6	922.3	936.5
Manufacturing	205.7	204.9	214.9	136.5	136.2	142.5
Durable Goods	111.0	110.7	118.8	79.6	79.6	84.4
Lumber and wood products	3.3	3.2	2.8	1.3	1.2	1.1
Furniture and fixtures	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.3	2.4	2.3
Household furniture	1.3	1.2	1.2	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.2	6.9	8.6	4.7	4.4	6.0
Primary metal industries	20.8	21.1	24.1	19.3	19.6	21.8
Blast furnace and basic steel products	14.0	14.0	16.1	14.0	14.0	15.2
Fabricated metal products	8.5	8.4	8.9	6.2	6.1	6.4
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.6	4.5	4.6	3.2	3.2	3.2
Machinery, except electrical	15.4	15.4	18.4	10.0	10.1	11.7
Special industry machinery	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4
General industrial machinery	1.6	1.6	1.9	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	34.8	34.6	33.6	25.1	24.9	23.8
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.2	3.2	3.5	*	*	*
Communication equipment	24.5	24.4	23.2	18.4	18.3	17.3
Electronic components and accessories	1.9	1.9	2.2	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.5	13.5	13.8	8.3	8.4	8.5
Ship and boat building and repair	2.9	3.0	3.4	2.3	2.4	3.1
Instruments and related products	2.4	2.5	3.0	1.1	1.2	1.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	1.9	2.5	1.3	1.3	1.5
Nondurable Goods	94.7	94.2	96.1	56.9	56.6	58.1
Food and kindred products	23.8	23.7	24.3	11.6	11.6	12.4
Meat products	6.6	6.7	6.4	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.7	2.6	2.5	*	*	*
Bakery products	2.5	2.5	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
Beverages	4.3	4.2	4.5	2.7	2.7	2.9
Textile mill products	1.0	1.0	1.2	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.3	13.1	13.9	8.1	7.9	8.7
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.4	3.3	3.8	3.0	3.0	3.4
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.4	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.4	2.4	2.5	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.3	9.1	9.0	6.8	6.7	6.7
Printing and publishing	23.8	23.9	23.1	13.4	13.5	12.8
Newspapers	5.9	5.9	5.9	*	*	*
Books	2.7	2.7	2.8	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.2	12.2	13.1	9.8	9.8	10.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9
Petroleum and coal products	0.6	0.6	0.7	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.2	9.1	9.0	5.8	5.7	5.8
Misc. plastic products	4.6	4.6	4.2	3.4	3.5	3.3
Leather and leather products	1.5	1.5	1.8	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
MAY 1983
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	May 1983	April 1983	May 1982	May 1983	April 1983	May 1982
Nonmanufacturing	1471.6	1457.5	1467.2	789.7	786.1	794.0
Construction	85.5	83.2	88.4	38.8	38.3	42.3
Transportation and public utilities	85.4	85.7	87.4	56.6	57.2.	59.3
Railroad transportation	7.4	7.4	9.1	5.3	5.2	6.4
Transportation, except railroads	38.9	39.3	38.2	23.9	24.6	24.9
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	39.1	39.0	40.1	27.4	27.4	28.0
Communication, except U.S. postal service	25.4	25.3	26.1	18.1	18.0	18.8
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.7	13.7	14.0	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	406.9	401.8	406.6	217.7	216.0	218.9
Wholesale trade	93.7	93.0	93.1	55.8	55.9	56.3
Retail trade	313.2	308.8	313.5	161.9	160.1	162.6
General merchandise stores	39.1	39.7	42.6	19.8	20.0	20.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	95.9	95.5	95.2	58.2	58.0	58.9
Banking	24.0	23.9	24.1	14.2	14.2	14.3
Credit agencies except banks	12.7	12.8	12.2	8.5	8.5	8.1
Insurance carriers	20.2	20.3	20.4	15.5	15.6	15.6
Services and mining	400.3	396.0	391.7	212.3	211.3	207.7
Private hospitals	56.9	56.8	55.7	38.6	38.6	37.8
Educational services	26.9	27.0	26.8	19.0	19.2	19.3
Engineering and architectural services	20.6	20.5	20.2	6.8	6.8	6.7
Total government	397.6	395.3	397.9	206.1	205.3	206.9
Total federal government	130.6	128.5	129.3	54.3	53.2	53.6
Total state and local government	267.0	266.8	268.6	151.8	152.1	153.3
Total state government	86.0	86.3	85.0	57.7	57.9	57.2
Total local government	181.0	180.5	183.6	94.1	94.2	96.1

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982.

[2]Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

MAY 1983

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	May 1983	April 1983	May 1982	May 1983	April 1983	May 1982	May 1983	April 1983	May 1982
Manufacturing	$355.81	$358.30	$334.23	39.8	39.9	39.0	$ 8.94	$ 8.98	$ 8.57
DURABLE GOODS	398.52	402.29	373.91	40.5	40.8	39.4	9.84	9.86	9.49
Lumber and wood products	247.76	258.34	242.63	38.0	38.5	37.1	6.52	6.71	6.54
Furniture and fixtures	259.49	261.56	218.11	40.8	42.6	38.4	6.36	6.14	5.68
Stone, clay and glass products	395.49	373.58	365.57	43.7	42.5	40.8	9.05	8.79	8.96
Primary metal industries	494.47	507.32	493.31	39.4	40.2	38.6	12.55	12.62	12.78
Fabricated metal products	381.60	380.94	345.54	42.4	42.0	40.7	9.00	9.07	8.49
Machinery except electrical	391.07	382.04	352.04	40.4	40.3	39.6	9.68	9.48	8.89
Electric and electronic equipment	349.85	349.85	314.83	41.5	41.5	41.1	8.43	8.43	7.66
Transportation equipment	460.60	484.33	419.25	39.3	40.7	37.5	11.72	11.90	11.18
Instruments and related products	299.15	294.47	272.19	38.5	38.9	37.7	7.77	7.57	7.22
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	262.58	238.27	230.35	38.0	36.6	37.7	6.91	6.51	6.11
NONDURABLE GOODS	310.83	312.37	288.75	39.0	38.9	38.5	7.97	8.03	7.50
Food and kindred products	280.04	282.68	273.47	38.1	38.2	38.9	7.35	7.40	7.03
Apparel and other textile products	203.77	204.17	187.25	35.5	34.9	33.8	5.74	5.85	5.54
Paper and allied products	313.75	317.34	300.76	40.8	41.0	41.2	7.69	7.74	7.30
Printing and publishing	375.97	379.85	341.56	38.8	38.8	37.7	9.69	9.79	9.06
Chemicals and allied products	427.01	430.95	386.68	41.7	42.5	41.4	10.24	10.14	9.34
Rubber and misc. plastic products	317.15	307.13	290.80	42.8	41.9	40.9	7.41	7.33	7.11
Leather and leather products	180.93	186.95	181.82	37.0	36.3	37.8	4.89	5.15	4.81

Covers an estimated 136,500 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	May 1983	April 1983	May 1982	May 1983	April 1983	May 1982	May 1983	April 1983	May 1982
MANUFACTURING	$379.36	$383.39	$354.82	40.4	40.7	39.6	$ 9.39	$ 9.42	$ 8.96
DURABLE GOODS	420.43	427.25	391.84	40.7	41.4	39.5	10.33	10.32	9.92
Stone, clay and glass products	408.10	400.84	378.90	43.6	44.0	42.1	9.36	9.11	9.00
Primary metal industries	496.98	509.53	494.08	39.6	40.6	38.6	12.55	12.55	12.80
Fabricated metal products	403.07	407.56	347.84	44.1	44.3	40.4	9.14	9.20	8.61
Machinery except electrical	358.40	348.80	306.66	40.0	40.0	38.0	8.96	8.72	8.07
Electric and electronic equipment	388.66	390.64	347.06	42.2	42.6	42.9	9.21	9.17	8.09
Transportation equipment	476.63	506.86	442.13	38.5	40.1	36.3	12.38	12.64	12.18
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	241.06	229.95	222.90	37.2	36.5	37.4	6.48	6.30	5.96
NONDURABLE GOODS	324.39	325.96	304.07	39.9	39.8	39.8	8.13	8.19	7.64
Food and kindred products	353.38	361.79	335.79	40.9	41.3	41.0	8.64	8.76	8.19
Apparel and other textile products	218.77	216.19	199.67	35.4	34.1	33.9	6.18	6.34	5.89
Paper and allied products	270.50	268.06	267.55	40.8	40.8	42.2	6.63	6.57	6.34
Printing and publishing	341.76	344.28	322.77	38.4	38.0	37.1	8.90	9.06	8.70
Chemicals and allied products	469.70	476.53	447.20	41.9	43.4	43.8	11.21	10.98	10.21
Rubber and misc. plastic products	286.23	277.13	259.89	43.9	42.9	43.1	6.52	6.46	6.03

Covers an estimated 88,100 production workers.

[1]Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

MAY, 1983

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	May, 1983	April, 1983	May, 1982	May, 1983	April, 1983	May, 1982
Total Initial Claims	19,924	23,547	28,332	10,942	12,995	17,432
Total Continued Claims	218,057	228,731	228,476	134,502	137,365*	145,536
Total Weeks Compensated	170,738	199,553	215,042	100,727	115,570	130,086
Total Amount of Payments	$19,947,752	$23,383,055	$24,240,171	$11,955,051	$13,787,738	$15,099,989
Average Weekly Payment	$116.83	$117.18	$112.72	$118.69	$119.30	$116.08

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	May 1983	April 1983	May 1982
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	272	324	211
Total continued claims	2,079	1,903	2,737
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	244	284	153
Total Continued claims	1,889	1,956	783

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

*Revised

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)
MAY, 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MAY 1983	APRIL 1983	MAY 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	530.8	526.3	525.1
Manufacturing*	24.9	24.8	23.9
Printing and publishing	6.9	6.9	6.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.1	1.2	1.1
Electric and electronic equipment	7.3	7.3	7.0
Nonmanufacturing	505.9	501.5	501.2
Construction	33.5	32.4	32.9
Transportation and public utilities*	15.1	15.0	14.3
Trucking and warehousing	6.3	6.3	5.8
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.4	6.4	6.5
Wholesale and retail trade*	132.5	131.6	133.1
General merchandise stores	15.1	15.6	16.4
Finance, insurance and real estate*	28.5	28.5	28.3
Banking	6.4	6.4	6.5
Credit agencies except banks	3.4	3.5	3.4
Services and mining	144.9	143.3	141.5
Total government	151.4	150.7	151.1
Total federal government	71.6	71.4	70.9
Total state and local government	79.8	79.3	80.2

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALANCE OF STATE[2]
MAY, 1983

Major Industry Grouping	May 1983	April 1983	May 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	111.3	108.5	112.2
Manufacturing	22.0	21.9	23.0
Food & kindred products*	8.6	8.5	8.3
Meat products	4.7	4.8	4.6
Preserved fruits & vegetables	1.9	1.9	1.7
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.3	2.3
Lumber & wood products	1.0	1.0	0.8
Printing & publishing	1.7	1.7	1.8
Fabricated metal products	1.0	1.0	1.1
Other manufacturing	7.4	7.4	8.7
Nonmanufacturing	89.3	86.6	89.2
Construction	6.6	6.3	6.6
Transportation & public utilities*	6.4	6.3	6.6
Communication & public utilities	2.5	2.5	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	28.5	27.2	28.5
General merchandise stores	2.1	2.1	2.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.8	3.7	3.9
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.7
Services & mining*	21.1	20.2	20.8
Health services	7.8	7.8	7.6
Total government	22.9	22.9	22.8
Total federal government	4.7	4.5	4.5
Total state & local government	18.2	18.4	18.3

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	May 1983	April 1983	May 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	110.0	108.5	110.4
Manufacturing	23.4	23.0	25.8
Apparel & other textile products	2.6	2.6	2.8
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	1.9
Leather & leather products	1.2	1.2	1.2
Stone, clay & glass products	3.5	3.4	4.6
Other manufacturing	14.2	13.9	15.3
Nonmanufacturing	86.6	85.5	84.6
Construction	7.1	6.5	6.3
Transportation & public utilities	6.6	6.6	7.0
Railraod	1.8	1.8	2.2
Transportation exc. railroads	2.2	2.1	2.0
Communications & public utilities	2.6	2.7	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade	25.2	25.0	25.2
Wholesale trade	4.9	4.9	5.1
Retail trade*	20.3	20.1	20.1
General merchandise stores	3.1	3.1	3.3
Finance, insurance & real estate	3.5	3.5	3.5
Banking	1.8	1.8	1.8
Services & mining*	22.8	22.7	22.4
Health services	9.0	9.0	8.7
Educational services	1.7	1.7	1.7
Total government	21.4	21.2	20.2
Total federal government	3.1	3.0	3.0
Total state & local government	18.3	18.2	17.2

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2]The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3]The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY
MAY, 1983

Major Industry Grouping	MAY 1983	APRIL 1983	MAY 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	429.7	429.9	438.3
Manufacturing	55.0	55.3	58.8
Durable Goods*	23.2	23.5	26.9
Stone, clay & glass products	2.3	2.1	3.5
Primary metal industries	6.9	7.0	7.7
Fabricated metal products*	2.3	2.3	2.5
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.0	1.0	1.1
Machinery, except electrical	4.0	4.0	4.7
Transportation equipment	3.7	4.0	4.2
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.8	1.0
Nondurable Goods*	31.8	31.8	31.9
Food & kindred products*	7.3	7.3	7.5
Beverages	1.3	1.3	1.4
Apparel & other textile products*	4.5	4.4	4.9
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.6	1.6	1.8
Paper & allied products*	2.5	2.5	2.2
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.6	1.6	1.4
Printing & publishing*	8.6	8.7	8.2
Commercial printing	3.4	3.4	2.9
Chemicals & allied products*	6.2	6.3	6.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	2.0	2.0
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.0	1.9	2.0
Nonmanufacturing	374.7	374.6	379.5
Construction	12.5	12.2	14.4
Transportation & public util.*	35.9	36.2	37.6
Railroad transportation	3.2	3.2	4.0
Transp. except railroad*	12.5	12.9	13.2
Trucking & warehousing	5.4	5.5	5.4
Water transportation	4.2	4.5	4.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	91.3	91.1	94.2
General merchandise stores	5.0	5.1	5.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	39.2	38.9	39.3
Banking	11.2	11.2	11.3
Credit agencies & other banks	5.6	5.6	5.3
Insurance carriers	10.7	10.8	10.9
Service & mining*	116.1	116.4	112.5
Health services	36.7	36.8	36.1
Educational services	13.1	13.3	13.6
Misc. services	4.5	4.5	4.6
Total government	79.7	79.8	81.5
Total federal government	13.9	13.9	14.3
Total state & local government	65.8	65.9	67.2
Total state government	28.5	28.6	28.2
Total local government	37.3	37.3	39.0

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED